

MOVE TO PROBE FBI GROWS IN CAPITAL

Marcantonio Praises Norris Blast, Says It Is
High Time 'Gestapo' Methods of
G-Men Are Investigated

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—A move to investigate J. Edgar Hoover's Federal Bureau of Investigation was picking up momentum on Capitol Hill today.

Senator George W. Norris, veteran Nebraska liberal, announced that he was thinking of introducing a resolution for a Congressional probe of the F.B.I. as a follow-up of his blast against Hoover yesterday.

Norris in his speech had singled out for attack the activities of the F.B.I. in conducting raids at 4 A.M. in the morning against 16 persons in Detroit "charged" with aiding Loyalist Spain.

He declared that even if charges leveled against the F.B.I. in this case are "only partially true, it is a matter of taking the law into their own hands and punishing people who are not convicted of a crime who are not charged with any malicious crime, who are not charged with anything which has attached to it any element of criminality."

The Nebraska Senator said this morning that he was now engaged in looking into the record of the F.B.I. more deeply with an eye toward introducing a resolution demanding an investigation.

House liberals expressed approval in the Norris move, and indicated that they would back his proposal for a Congressional investigation.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio of New York said that it was "high time we investigated the Stork Club detective."

"There are three Hoovers in America—J. Edgar Hoover, Herbert Hoover and the Hoover Vacuum Cleaner. One red apple will be given to any American who can pick out which is the most valuable."

COFFEE PRAISES MOVE

"I have great confidence in Senator Norris, and I believe that he is on the right track," Rep. John Coffee of Washington declared.

One of the most important phases of the activities of F.B.I. Chief Hoover, who was one of the principal figures in charge of the Palmer Red Raids in 1920, was sharply criticized on the House floor a few weeks ago by Rep. Marcantonio.

Marcantonio called to the attention of his colleagues at that time testimony by Hoover before the House Appropriation Committee revealing that the F.B.I. has set up "extensive indices" of persons en-

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State Senate Gets Tory Plan For New Cuts

Republicans Propose
Another \$10,000,000
Budget Slash

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Hatchmen were going through preliminary rites for "further budget slashing in the State capital here today, as the Republican Fiscal Policy Committee submitted a plan to the Senate for a ten-million-dollar cut in the already dangerously deficient State budget.

Home relief and education were marked for reductions of six million and three million dollars respectively by the 10-member committee who referred to the "unsuccessful" ten-million-dollar slash in education last year as a good reason for further slashes.

Teachers organizations, parent teachers associations and the State education department were reported gearing for action to fight for full State aid in education.

Governor Lehman's \$396,700,000 budget has already been pared to dangerous deficiency in services necessary to the health and education of the population.

While the budget slashers made their callous recommendations to the Senate, Republican Assemblymen announced a "budget conference" to be held today, to facilitate rapid action in the Assembly if the reduced budget appropriation is approved by the Senate.

Recall Turk Ships

ISTANBUL, Wednesday, Feb. 28 (UP).—The Turkish cabinet coordination committee has decided to recall Turkish ships from abroad. It was learned today.

Report British Planes Fly To Berlin

Claim 2 German Planes
Shot Down; Raid on
Paris Denied

LONDON, Feb. 27 (UP).—British coastal defense planes shot down two German Heinkel bombers in combats off the northeast coast today, a few hours after other Royal Air Force planes had penetrated territory as far as Berlin.

The Air Ministry announced that one of the planes which flew over Heligoland Bight had failed to return.

The official text said: "During the last 24 hours a number of successful flights over enemy territory have been carried out by aircraft of the Royal Air Force. These included reconnaissance flights over Heligoland and the German North Sea coast as well as large areas of the interior of western Germany."

"In the course of the night, in addition to a standing patrol of the Frisian Islands, our aircraft reconnoitered important sea ports in northern Germany and the Baltic while others operating over central Germany penetrated as far as Berlin."

For the first time since Nov. 23 Paris experienced an air raid alarm today. Lead-eyed citizens scurried for wine cellars at 4:35 A. M. and remained in the shelters for 55 minutes.

Unconfirmed rumors of German mass flights over France were denied by official spokesmen, who asserted that not only had no Nazi planes flown over Paris during the morning air raid alarm, but that no mass formation of enemy machines had flown over France at any point. There were a number of small reconnaissance groups, however.

Unions Here To Meet on 'Peace Day'

Parley to Plan April 6
Demonstration to Be
Held Today

Representatives of a group of New York trade unions are meeting today at the Hotel New Yorker to form a committee which will sponsor an April 6 peace demonstration.

The date is the anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the last World War. Today's conferences will be held in Room 543 of the New Yorker.

The unions which will participate in the conference are: American Newspaper Guild, Bakers' Union Local No. 87 and No. 3, Dining Car Employees Local No. 370, Cooks and Countermen's Union Local No. 325, Carpenters' Local No. 1653, Cafeteria Workers' Local No. 302, Federation of Architects, Engineers Chemists and Technicians, International Workers Order, Painters' Union, State County and Municipal Workers, Transport Workers Union, United Electrical Radio Machine Workers of America, United Wholesale and Warehousemen's Union, American Youth Congress, Theatre Arts Committee, International Typographical Union Local No. 6, Furniture Workers' Union Local 76-B, Workers Alliance, Furriers Joint Council.

TEXT OF LETTER

The letter to the Mayor said: "On Feb. 21, 1940, Michael J. Quill, national president of the Transport Workers Union of America, wrote a letter to Fiorello H. LaGuardia, mayor of the City of New York, requesting an interview to discuss with him the two questions which are uppermost in the minds of members of the Transport Workers Union, Local 100, 'Greater New York, namely: whether the labor contracts with the IRT and BMT companies, which do not expire until June 30, 1941, will be assumed and performed according to their terms by the City or its

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RED ARMY TAKES MORE FORTIFIED AREAS, PUSHES DRIVE THROUGH MANNERHEIM LINE

Red Army Officer Describes Construction of Finnish Forts

This is the first in a series of cabled dispatches reporting the analysis of the international significance of events in Finland given in the paper *Komsomolskaya Pravda* by Red Army Regimental Commissar A. Galin. Three succeeding dispatches will be carried in the *Daily Worker* beginning tomorrow.

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 27.—The military brilliance, stalwart courage and indomitable resourcefulness involved in the Red Army's break-through of the Mannerheim Line was brought out in sharp outline by Red Army Regimental Commissar A. Galin's description of this line today in *Komsomolskaya Pravda*.

Galín wrote: "The first battles at once disclosed that the Finnish bourgeoisie had built up a tremendous army for a country

of Finland's size, that they had erected an intricate network of fortifications and had accumulated considerable supplies of modern arms, with the aid of imperialist powers.

"The following is a description of these fortifications taken from an American magazine. Finland's fortifications were constructed with concentration on three main districts, the Karelian Isthmus, Helsinki and the Abo (Turku) district.

"The sea approaches to the Helsinki and Abo districts are defended by coast artillery. On the Karelian Isthmus, two belts of fortifications, cutting across the isthmus from the Gulf of Finland to Lake Ladoga, were built, as well as a fortified center in the Viipuri (Viborg) district.

"The first belt of fortifications was situated in close

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Witness Tells of Ford Violence Against Union

'Strong-arm' Man
Relates Beatings of Organ-
izers in Dallas Plant

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 27 (UP).—Employees of the Ford Motor Company's Dallas plant beat an attorney of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and broke up a union meeting as part of a company-sponsored campaign to "whip the union," a witness testified at a National Labor Relations Board hearing today.

The witness was James R. Longley, 31, former Ford employee. He said he participated in the fight and helped disrupt the union meeting.

Longley was the first witness called as the NLRB began presentation testimony to support a complaint charging Ford with intimidating assaults on labor organizers and union members, engaging in labor espionage and dismissing employees for union activities.

Longley testified after trial examiner R. N. Denham ruled that the Labor Relations Board had power to grant him immunity from State as well as Federal prosecution. Answering questions by NLRB Attorney L. N. D. Wells, Jr., Longley told a story of violence by "a squad to beat the union out of the plant."

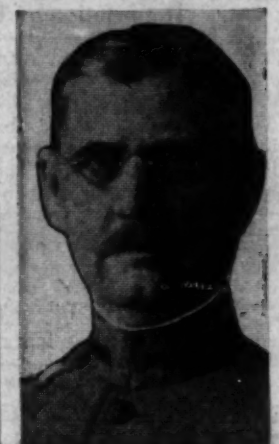
He told of Ford's men assaulting W. J. Houston, the CIO attorney, admitting that he participated, and added that Ford's men went to the home of another Ford employee a night when a union organizer was expected and "beat pretty badly the occupants of an old car that drove by the house." The occupants were not identified.

Longley said that he was "asked to take special duty outside the plant. I was taken into a squad to beat the union out of the plant."

Flu Cases Drop

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Outbreaks of influenza and pneumonia have started their annual recession from winter peaks. The public health service announced today that the two diseases had declined by more than 1,000 cases during the last week.

Gen. Graves Dies



Maj. Gen. William S. Graves, commander of the American interventionist army in Siberia, 1918-1922, and who exposed this corrupt venture to the world in his book, "America's Siberian Adventure," died yesterday at his home in Shrewsbury, N. J. [See article on page 2.]

Welles Departs For Talk with Hitler in Berlin

Continues His Talks with
Diplomats in Effort to
Swing War on USSR

ROME, Feb. 27 (UP).—Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, on an observation tour of war-torn Europe for President Roosevelt, departs for Berlin at midnight for conversations with German Foreign Minister Joachim Von Ribbentrop and Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

Welles' purpose has been seen in world capitals as a step towards formation of an anti-Soviet war front under the sponsorship of U. S. imperialism. He is also checking the conditions for American entry into the war.

As the under Secretary and his associates prepared to entrain for Zurich, where Welles will visit with U. S. Minister to Switzerland Leland Harrison before continuing to the German capital, all Europe

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Cleveland AFL Scores Hanging of IRA Men, Mocks British War Aim

Condemns 'Unscrupulous British Aristocracy'
for 700-Year-Old Suppression of Irish Liberties;
Sends Protest to Ambassador

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27.—Bitterly assailing British imperialism for its terror against the Irish people the Cleveland Federation of Labor here passed a resolution condemning the recent hangings of Peter Barnes and James Richards, Irish Republicans.

The resolution was introduced by Bernard V. McGroarty, delegate of the stereotypers, who attacked the legal procedure upon which the executions took place.

"Barnes and Richards were convicted on circumstantial evidence," McGroarty told the Federation meeting. "Reprive was denied them in spite of the fact that Irish labor unions, civic groups and even DeValera himself urged the reprieve."

McGroarty lashed at the "British agent who fought our country with propaganda for the so-called 'British democracy' while every time an Irishman asks for liberty or democracy he is persecuted for it."

"'Britain,' McGroarty declared, 'is hypocritical when she boasts of democracy while she denies it in India, Ireland and the other colonies.'"

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

The resolution stated: "WHEREAS, England, with an age-long hatred for Ireland and a bitterness toward the Irish race, has added two more to Ireland's long list of martyrs, namely: Peter Barnes and James Richards, Irish Republican Army men, and 'WHEREAS, despite the appeals for a reprieve of Premier De-

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Dig Into Barrier To Free Miner

MAHANOCY CITY, Pa., Feb. 27.—Rescue crews dug into a barrier of debris today in an attempt to free a miner trapped 125 feet underground since yesterday. The miner, Joseph, Barnowski, 60, of Frackville, was imprisoned by a cave-in.

Soviet Planes Bomb Enemy Troops and Military Points

DOWN 6 PLANES

22 More Forts Taken
Including Nine
Big Ones

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Wednesday, Feb. 28.—The Soviet offensive against the Karelian Isthmus rolled onward yesterday, the Red Army announced this morning in its regular communique on operations in Finland. Thirteen defensive fortifications, nine of them reinforced concrete artillery forts, were taken during the day's advance.

Soviet airplanes bombed enemy troop concentrations and military objectives and shot down six enemy warcraft in aerial fighting.

The communique: "Headquarters, Leningrad military area, February 27:

"On the Karelian Isthmus

TOWNS SURROUNDING
VIIPURI EVACUATED

HELSINKI, Feb. 27 (UP).—All towns bordering the Bay of Viipuri were evacuated today along a strip extending 25 miles back from the shore, in the face of the Soviet offensive against the Mannerheim Line.

Soviet troops breaking through the enemy's fortified zone occupied 13 defensive fortifications, including nine iron and concrete artillery forts.

"In other sectors of the front there was nothing of importance.

"In a number of areas the Soviet air force successfully bombed enemy troops and military objectives. Six enemy airplanes were brought down in air combats."

768 FORTS CAPTURED

The total number of fortified works in the Mannerheim Line taken by the Red Army in its irresistible onslaught reached 768 yesterday. The major penetrations of the line, a reinforced edition of the Maginot and Siegfried Lines, have been made in the section between the Vuoksi waterways system and the Gulf of Finland at Koivisto fortress.

Koivisto fortress itself was captured a week ago yesterday, while the fortified islands of Koivisto, Tiurin and Pii off Koivisto peninsula were taken on Saturday.

The fall of the fortified islands brought the Red Army a huge trove of military stores, including 10,000 artillery shells, 5,000,000 cartridges, 22 artillery pieces, including 12 heavy coast artillery weapons of the six and ten-inch calibres, and assorted other weapons.

Tuesday's sky victories came on the heels of the downing of 19 Finnish warplanes the day before. This increase in action followed continuous Soviet air force reconnaissance despite the blizzard weather which grounded combat and bombing craft.

Baron Munchausen Meets 'Baron' Stowe and He's Met His Master

All of New York is chuckling over the dispatch from Finland sent to the New York Post by Leland Stowe. Mr. Stowe has surpassed all previous fairy-tales with the headlined dispatch: "100 Finns Stood Off 300,000."

100 Finns Stood Off 300,000 Heroism of Koivisto Defenders Revealed

By LELAND STOWE

Special Radio
Copyright, 1940, New York Post and Chicago Daily News, Inc.
HELSINKI, Feb. 27.—Behind the Finnish announcement of

artillery men held up the extreme left wing of an army of 300,000 for three months. In typically Finnish fashion, these heroes are still nameless, but they are the pride of all Finland. Even after some of

men had pleaded to be allowed to remain. But the Finnish high command wisely decided to make no gestures of folly when men of such established capacity could be far more useful elsewhere. It is understood that

So that our readers can get some idea of the kind of reporting on which Mr. Leland Stowe has modeled himself, we reprint below an excerpt from the Baron Munchausen's Tales.

We besieged, I do not recollect what town. The generalissimo was very anxious to find out the happenings in the fortress. It seemed impossible to sneak through the sentries and entrenchments, and moreover, there was nobody capable of performing such a task. In my courage and eagerness to serve, I stepped almost too hastily beside a big cannon which was just being fired, and—bang!—I jumped on the ball in order to be carried into the fortress. When I was halfway through the air some serious doubts arose in my mind. "Hm," I thought, "You might get in there but how do you intend to get out? What will happen to you in the fortress? Won't they recognize you instantly as a spy and string you up? Honor forbid such an end!" Upon these and similar reflections, I decided to take advantage of a cannon ball aimed from the fortress at our camp. I jumped over and, although I did not accomplish my mission, returned safely to our lines.

Baron Munchausen's Miraculous Adventures by Gottfried August Buerger, translated from the German by Ulrich L. Steindorff, 1933 ed. United States Library Assn.

They'll Knock on Your Door Soon



These men and women will go from door to door gathering information on what makes America tick. Their census is expected to give a complete cross section of life in the U. S. and to provide vital statistics which will be invaluable in business. Meanwhile, they are learning their business at a training course in New York City.

ITALY'S SCHEMING IN BALKANS SCORED

Soviet Journal Flays False Issue of 'Communism,' Points to Bulgarian Pact with USSR as Indication of Growing Friendships

MOSCOW, Feb. 27.—The true shape of "Italy's defense of the Balkans" was discussed today in the Soviet trade union newspaper Trud (Labor) by B. Zaporozhtsev.

"A number of Italian papers," said Zaporozhtsev, "in dealing with Italy's positions as regards the Balkans, use a somewhat unusual formulation. Instead of pointing to one or another 'vital' interest of Italy, the Italian press presents the task of Italy in the Balkans as 'defense' of the Balkan countries from the 'expansion of Communism.'"

"Starting with 1937, Italy has changed her tactics towards the Balkan countries. The breakdown of the Little Entente and the systematic decrease in French influence in the Balkans suggested to Italian diplomacy the idea of a chance to unite the Balkans under Italian influence.

"At the same time, Italian diplomacy concluded that uniting the Balkan countries under the leadership and influence of Italy could serve as a sufficient barrier against German penetration in the Balkans. Both the political and the economic penetration of the Balkans by Germany arouses quite extraordinary alarm in Italy.

"Italian diplomacy has been working at its task of uniting the Balkans for a number of years. Italian diplomats travel from Rome to Budapest and then to Bucharest, Sofia and Belgrade, everywhere promising, everywhere reassuring, everywhere encouraging, everywhere building fantastic combinations. This is all called 'Italian diplomatic activity.'"

"Sharp and careful people these Italian diplomats. They want to establish influence over the Balkans. They do not want to place obligations upon Italy. They very much want to preserve freedom of action for Italy in case more favorable combination turns up.

"Italian diplomacy has great desires, but how little actual strength to achieve even one of these desires. That how matters stand as regards the true aims of Italian policy in the Balkans and the real content of the formula 'defense of the Balkans.'"

"The Balkan countries themselves somehow do not feel this threat. It is sufficient to mention the recently concluded trade agreement between the USSR and Bulgaria.

"The Balkans are actually only a market for Italian industry. The raw material resources of the Balkan countries could be absorbed by Italy in view of the lack of these resources in Italy herself. It would seem that such conditions would lend a very favorable position for Italy in the Balkans, both in economic and political respects.

"Besides, Italy has for a number of years endeavored to diminish the influence of England and France in the Balkans but, lacking the necessary capital, Italy has always been left the loser.

"Italy tried to fight against German economic influence as well in the Balkans. This struggle against economic penetration by Germany took place in conditions of friendly economic relations between Italy and Germany. This struggle led to results quite useful for Italy. Italian exports to the Balkan countries dropped and their place was taken by increasing German exports.

"Matters stand no better as regards the political influence of Italy in this part of Europe. The efforts of Italy to preserve peace in the Balkans would merit most hearty respect if Italy herself were to occupy a genuinely neutral position in the present armed conflict.

"Italy is by no means neutral, as is admitted by the leaders of Italian foreign policy themselves. The price of Italian neutrality will become known a little later and Italy will abandon her position of 'non-participation in the war' in favor of the side which offers her more or which enjoys the greater chances of victory.

"The question is one of efforts to subject the Balkan Entente, which with the exception of Turkey strives to preserve a truly neutral position as regards both belligerent camps, to Italian influence. But Italian influence in the Balkans is actual-

Move to Probe F.B.I. Is Gaining

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gaging in "any activities that are possibly detrimental to the internal security of the United States."

The New York laborite declared that these indices "constitute a real serious menace to civil liberties in the United States and they lay the foundation, I repeat, for Palmer raids, for a Palmer system, and for a Gestapo system in the United States."

While criticism against the F.B.I. was mounting here, the F.B.I. chief has been sunning himself on the Miami Beaches since Feb. 13 on the ground that he must personally supervise of an alleged clean-up of Florida vice conditions.

Reports have reached Washington to the effect that Hoover has carried his familiar tactics with him to Florida.

He is understood to have opened his own private jail with cells and grilling rooms. Persons under suspicion are led handcuffed into Hoover's office, and then released after questioning.

Hoover is enjoying his Miami sojourn in a cottage at the fancy Nautilus Hotel which costs \$200 a week outside of meals. Whether these accommodations were being provided for tv government expense accounts was not known here.

In any event, it was believed that F.B.I. expenditures might well be a suitable target for Congressional investigation.

F.B.I. expenditures have grown under Hoover until the 1941 budget for bureau, approved yesterday by the Senate, reached the staggering total of more than \$9,500,000.

One example of F.B.I. extravagance and money business has been revealed in hearings just made public by the House appropriations committee.

Clyde A. Tolson, Hoover's assistant, appeared before the committee to ask for an additional \$135,000 to complete a rifle range for the F.B.I. at Quantico, Va.

RATHER FANCY

So fancy are the accommodations for this so-called rifle range that members of the committee dubbed it a "hotel."

Although the original estimate furnished by the Navy Department which has built many such ranges was \$200,000, the F.B.I. had already received \$250,000 prior to the new request.

So outrageous were the circumstances surrounding this rifle range that even the Tory house appropriation committee, usually only too anxious to oblige the F.B.I. had to turn down the request for the \$135,000.

Asked to explain why the F.B.I. was asking for far more than the original Navy estimate, Tolson said that the Navy "estimates were wrong." He also said that the range was being built to accommodate 50 G-men.

A letter from Admiral Ben Moreell, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department, revealed that Tolson was not exactly telling the truth.

Morell informed the committee that the Navy Department had given an estimate for a modest 50-man barracks—but that the F.B.I. had built an elaborate 96-man affair, which is air-conditioned throughout, provided with venetian blinds, a ladies rest room, a ladies toilet, a gymnasium, an armory and a lounge.

Red Army Officer Describes Construction of Finnish Forts

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proximity to the Soviet frontier and has a depth of five to 12 kilometers [three to eight miles]. The system of fortifications of this belt is a combination of a small number of fortifications, approximately 38 permanent reinforced concrete fortifications, and field fortifications (blindages, trenches, communication trenches, barbed wire entanglements, and anti-tank obstacles such as pits, barriers, mines, etc.)

"The second belt of fortifications is stronger and constitutes the basic line of defense. With its permanent reinforced concrete fortifications extended in depth of two to ten kilometers [one to six miles], this belt stretches from the Gulf of Finland via Rempetti, Summa, Leipsaeso station, Muolaa forest, Mäkelä, Virkki, Kiviniemi, and then along the northern shore of Lake Savanto to Taipale fortress on the shores of Lake Ladoga.

"Altogether, this fortified belt contains some 150 permanent fortifications and more than 100 fortifications built of timber and earth, mainly machine gun nests. The reinforced concrete permanent fortifications are defended by barbed wire and anti-tank obstacles, pits, stone barriers, and so forth.

"The fortified center in the Viipuri district consists of land fortifications in the sector of Sainioe station—Alasainioe village and coast defenses with anti-aircraft artillery to defend Viipuri. The Sainioe station-Alasainioe village sector contains eight reinforced concrete permanent fortifications in addition to field fortifications.

CHAINS OF BARRIERS

"The permanent reinforced concrete fortifications are in most cases reinforced concrete machine gun pillboxes with protective walls from 80 centimeters to 1.2 meters [2.6 to 3.8 feet] thick. A small number of these fortifications have protective walls up to 1.5 meters [4.9 feet] thick, or with armor plate covering.

"The presence of numerous lakes and forests greatly



MEXICAN TEACHERS DENOUNCE WAR

Call War Imperialist and Score Roosevelt for Working Together with British, French; Ask Deportation of Trotsky as Enemy

By Alfred Miller

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 27.—A conference of the National Teachers Union of Mexico, meeting here a few days ago at the Palace of Fine Arts, denounced the European war as an imperialist conflict which the French and British governments, working together with President Roosevelt, were trying to develop into an aggression against the Soviet Union.

The conference also asked President Lazaro Cardenas to order expulsion from Mexico of Leon Trotsky, whom it denounced as a "counter-revolutionary and sworn enemy of the Mexican people and the world proletariat."

In its report, fully accepted by the delegates, the Executive Committee of the Mexican Teachers Union emphasized the "imminence of a new world war," saying:

CIVILIZATION IN DANGER

"The irreconcilable contradictions of the capitalist regime and the sharpening of the economic crisis in the principal imperialist countries bring about the necessity to solve the problem of re-division of the world by violent means. The countries now at war are trying to deceive public opinion by declaring that the present conflict is a war against fascism, to destroy Hitlerism, in defense of democracy and the weak countries on the one hand, and as a war against the injustices of Versailles, for 'Lebensraum,' against the extermination of the German people, etc., on the other hand."

"The heads of the reactionary governments of France and England in combination with Roosevelt and the United States capitalists, are trying to direct the war towards aggression against the Soviet Union by stimulating and aiding the Finnish Government, the old agent of international imperialism, by means of shipments of arms and food, money and salaries to the White armies of the world-wide recognized bloody Marshal Mannerheim. As part of these preparations there is being developed against the working class and the people's movements a great offensive which in the so-called democratic countries has already resulted in a complete suppression of the conquests obtained during the last years."

Playing the leaders of Social-Democracy, the Mexican teachers declared: "The leaders of the Second International have repeated their shameful example of 1914 by betraying the principles of class struggle and by devoting themselves again to the task of confusing the workers and delivering them, bound hand and foot into the control of their respective governments to be utilized as cannon fodder in the great human butchery."

American imperialism, the congress declared, sees in this conflict a first-class opportunity to replace all its competitors in the Latin-American markets and "to subject the peoples South of the Rio Bravo to greater exploitation than ever present, converting them into colonies supplying raw materials and cheap labor and furnishing undisputed markets, while at the same time maneuvering for their participation in the war."

But, the teachers pointed out, the workers organizations of Mexico and Latin America will not let themselves be fooled. They have repudiated imperialism; war and have made known their irrevocable decision to struggle for the economic and political liberation of their countries.

Already in 1938, at the Congress of the I. F. T. U. in Zurich, the Mexican Confederation of Workers (C. T. M.) declared itself for I. F. T. U. unity with the Soviet trade unions, the convention declared.

The delegates reiterated their support of President Cardenas, declaring Avila Camacho as their candidate for President, and condemned General Juan Andreu Almazan for "open preparation of an armed subversive movement in complicity with the agents of imperialist companies and the reactionary press of the country."

The congress moved to support the recent decision of the C. T. M. to form "Committees of struggle against reaction and imperialism, against the rising cost of living and for a vigilance able to stop the Almazan rising or to smash it at the first moment."

"The Finnish troops are not only technically well trained and armed, but politically too are kept in an iron grip by the Schutzcorps organization, which consists of picked White-Guards. The Schutzcorps is a volunteer armed organization of the bourgeoisie, formed in the period of sharp class struggle as a force designed to crush the revolution."

"In addition to its task of combatting the revolutionary movement, the Schutzcorps is also used to strengthen Finland's defense capacity. Millions of finnmars from the state budget are spent on the maintenance of this organization.

"Its propaganda is designed to infect the population with hatred of all things revolutionary, in particular the U.S.S.R., and to popularize the idea of a 'Greater Finland.' The Schutzcorps membership totals approximately 200,000.

"The severe winter, the blizzards and the terrain of Finland undoubtedly helped the Finnish White-Guards to delay their inevitable doom for a short time"

GEN. GRAVES RESISTED BRASS HATS TO BEFRIEND U.S.S.R.

By Ernest Mooror

Once, ever-so-seldom, there are men whose vision is so keen and whose sense of justice for their fellow men is so acute that they are able to see across class lines—to understand and appreciate the struggles of their less fortunate brothers for decency, security and the right to determine their own way of life.

Such a man died early yesterday. His name was Maj. General William S. Graves.

General Graves was given the most revolting assignment in American military history: the job of commanding the American army of intervention against the Soviet Union in 1918 through 1920. Through the maze of gold braid and brass hats of Anglo-French imperialism that surrounded him on this mission, he won his way to an understanding of the Russian people and their desire to determine their own way of living without outside interference. He returned from this experience to expose before the world the whole miserable chapter of Wilsonian imperialism in his great but suppressed book, "America's Siberian Adventure."

FULL MILITARY HONORS

Official America will pay a formal final tribute to General Graves on Thursday. He will be buried with all military honors in Arlington National Cemetery across the quiet Potomac from Washington. Funeral services will be held at 11 A.M. Thursday in the army chapel at Fort Meyer, Va.

But in this official farewell there will be much hypocrisy. To those ardent supporters of British and French imperialism and White Guard sympathizers who honey-combed the State and War Departments in 1918 through 1920, Graves was despised and feared. He was the target of machinations to remove him from command, because, as a British general said, he was "stubborn."

The basis for this "charge" was simple: Graves was sent to Siberia with a secret set of orders written personally by Woodrow Wilson. In true Wilsonian form, the orders were cloaked with a "liberal" preamble which declared that American troops were not to be used to "interfere in the internal affairs of the Russian people." No American official or Allied imperialist, by the longest stretch of the imagination, ever expected Graves to carry out these orders (which Wilson never dared to change), but supposed that he would immediately fall in with the other interventionist commanders in making war on the Soviet Government. But to General Graves, orders were to be obeyed and obey them he did, to the best of his ability. For this he was called "stubborn." He was subjected to suspicion and intrigue; almost to ostracism and to the bitterest of criticism by his fellow officers.

In the years that followed American imperialism, the congress declared, sees in this conflict a first-class opportunity to replace all its competitors in the Latin-American markets and "to subject the peoples South of the Rio Bravo to greater exploitation than ever present, converting them into colonies supplying raw materials and cheap labor and furnishing undisputed markets, while at the same time maneuvering for their participation in the war."

But, the teachers pointed out, the workers organizations of Mexico and Latin America will not let themselves be fooled. They have repudiated imperialism; war and have made known their irrevocable decision to struggle for the economic and political liberation of their countries.

Already in 1938, at the Congress of the I. F. T. U. in Zurich, the Mexican Confederation of Workers (C. T. M.) declared itself for I. F. T. U. unity with the Soviet trade unions, the convention declared.

The delegates reiterated their support of President Cardenas, declaring Avila Camacho as their candidate for President, and condemned General Juan Andreu Almazan for "open preparation of an armed subversive movement in complicity with the agents of imperialist companies and the reactionary press of the country."

The congress moved to support the recent decision of the C. T. M. to form "Committees of struggle against reaction and imperialism, against the rising cost of living and for a vigilance able to stop the Almazan rising or to smash it at the first moment."

"The Finnish troops are not only technically well trained and armed, but politically too are kept in an iron grip by the Schutzcorps organization, which consists of picked White-Guards. The Schutzcorps is a volunteer armed organization of the bourgeoisie, formed in the period of sharp class struggle as a force designed to crush the revolution."

"In addition to its task of combatting the revolutionary movement, the Schutzcorps is also used to strengthen Finland's defense capacity. Millions of finnmars from the state budget are spent on the maintenance of this organization.

"Its propaganda is designed to infect the population with hatred of all things revolutionary, in particular the U.S.S.R., and to popularize the idea of a 'Greater Finland.' The Schutzcorps membership totals approximately 200,000.

"The severe winter, the blizzards and the terrain of Finland undoubtedly helped the Finnish White-Guards to delay their inevitable doom for a short time"

ican intervention, General Graves knew what it was to be trailed by snipers, from the Department of Justice. He was once subjected to the indignity of discovering a German present at a dinner given by his friends and at which he was guest of honor. All this because he was a good soldier. He refused to disobey his orders.

But General Graves was more than just a good soldier. The Russian peasants who passed his headquarters, who stood silent along the tracks when his train passed along the Trans-Siberian railway, to him were people. They were not, as the British General Alfred Knox said, "awine." He tried valiantly to understand them and in doing this he was able to cut his way through the lies and slanders then being spread in the capitalist press of the world with faked "atrocities" stories about the Russian people and their Red Army.

Of this General Graves said, "There were horrible murders committed, but they were not committed by the Bolsheviks, as the world believes. I am well on the side of safety when I say that the anti-Bolsheviks killed one hundred people in Eastern Siberia to every one killed by the Bolsheviks."

Death came quietly in his Shrewsbury, N. J., home to this quiet old man so many of whose years were anything but quiet. He was 74. With him when death came was his wife, Katherine Boyd Graves. Also surviving him is a daughter, Mrs. William Orton, daughter of an army colonel, and a son, Sidney J. Graves of Washington. For the past three weeks he had not been well and a month ago he was a patient at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington.

HIS MEN RESPECTED HIM

But if General Graves was hated and feared by those sinister men who were associated with him in the ill-starred interventionist venture, he was loved and respected by the men of his command. Bearing eloquent testimony of this is the resolution addressed to General Graves and adopted by the American Siberian Veterans' Association, attending the last American Legion convention in Chicago. A section in this resolution, which the Sunday Worker published in full on Dec. 10 of last year, said:

"Being mindful of the courteous but soldierly firmness by which you denied the use of your troops for any purpose other than that which conformed to the spirit as well as the letter of your orders, and refused to permit the Allied Siberian Expedition to be transformed into a military intervention in Russian internal affairs, contrary to the announced policy of our government in spite of every invitation and inducement on the part of associating Allied commanders, and

"Being mindful that largely because of your wisdom, your courage and your integrity, we, as members of your Siberian command, may review our military service to our country in Siberia without regret and without fear of any just criticism for any intentional wrong or injustice to an humble and bewildered people in their struggle for the right of self-expression and free government."

HOW IT STARTED

There is a story back of this resolution which sheds as much light on the character of this great man as it does upon the document. General Graves told the story to this writer during a visit to his home only two weeks ago.

I had asked General Graves to tell me the story of the resolution. "You know how resolutions are," he said. "Somebody takes the bull by the horns, starts it rolling and if the others agree you have a resolution. I think this one was started by a man named Lester C. Dibble who lives in Mason City, Iowa, and who is an attorney there."

"About three years ago," General Graves said, "I was called to the telephone, and the voice on the other end said, 'General, my name is Lester Dibble. I was a member of your command in Siberia and am in New York on business. I thought I would like to pay my respects while here.'"

General Graves was pleased. "Why don't you come out and have lunch with us?" General Graves replied. "I'd be delighted to see you."

"I couldn't do that, General. Mr. Dibble replied. 'Why, General, I was just a private over there.'"

"That doesn't make a particle of difference," General Graves said. "You come on out and Mrs. Graves and I will meet you at the station." Dibble came and private and general had a fine time together, reminiscing over experiences in Siberia. "He was confused by a lot of things he had been reading," the papers about Russia," General Graves said. "I reminded him what the papers said about things when we were over there and how we knew the accounts to be anything but true."

"The next year Dibble was a delegate to the American Legion Convention in New York. He telephoned again and said that he had rounded up some of the other fellows who were in Siberia and that they all wanted to come out and pay, their respects. 'Sure, come ahead,' I told him. "When they came it turned out

to be about 30. We couldn't put them all in the dining room, so Mrs. Graves spread table cloths on the lawn and we had our dinner out-doors sitting on the grass.

"Some of the men were a little shy at first. All of them had been privates or enlisted men and I guess they remembered me as a pretty gruff old fellow. Pretty soon they warmed up and we had a great time. They sang some songs, some with English words adapted to Russian tunes. I was surprised that they had learned the tunes."

"Well, that's about the way it got started. They got to know me and know how I felt about things over there. The next year that resolution was adopted and I always gave Dibble the credit for it."

Scameroon Ave. in Shrewsbury where General Graves lived in retirement is almost a country road, populated exclusively by retired army officers, colonels, brigadier generals and all sorts of brass hats. What a sight this must have been: the general and 30 former privates meeting and understanding each other.

I visited General Graves in Shrewsbury twice since the war began in Europe. That he was a good soldier, I can testify. I had wanted an interview. He wanted to be helpful. He was cordial and considerate, but a week before he had received a memorandum from the War Department stating that the President "urgently requested" retired officers to refrain from writing or commenting upon "controversial subjects which might touch on the foreign policy of the United States."

"You see my position," General Graves said simply. "He is my commander-in-chief."

We talked for nearly three hours in his little third-floor attic study in which he has probably the best private library in America—on the subject of American intervention against the USSR. It was through this off-the-record conversation that I came to understand this remarkable man. It was an inspiring adventure.

Off-the-record, he told me the story of the entangling and intertwining of American and Allied imperialism which led ultimately to the debacle of intervention. He showed me how loans to Kerensky were converted into loans to White Guard bandits and adventurers and how these served as the rope to draw American boys into this boiling cauldron of intrigue and death.

It is difficult to understand how this grand old man came to understand the hopes and ambitions of plain people and how, after achieving that, kept abreast of important events touching their lives.

PEOPLE CAN STOP WAR

I asked him on that first visit if he believed the United States would be able to keep out of war. "I don't know," he said. "But I see hopeful signs. People are more alert now than they were in 1917. And then, again, there are organs that speak for them and through which the people speak today that didn't exist then."

"For instance?" I asked. "Well, the CIO. I don't know much about it way out here, naturally," he said. "But I read all I can. It seems to me that those fellows know what they are doing. I like the way John L. Lewis talks. Those are the kind of organizations that can keep us out of war."

Another revealing glimpse into the character of this Texas-born soldier is the fact that battled for equal rights of Negro soldiers in the army. He also came face to face with official anti-Semitism on several occasions and condemned it bitterly.

So here is the real picture of Graves. The soundness of his knowledge was no mere academic thing. Nor was it merely sentimental. Basically he understood that the people decide things and he was alert to understand their modes of expression.

On my last visit to him, two weeks ago, the situation had become clearer still. Brilliantly, yet simply, he characterized the present Finnish White Guard government as a mere outpost of British and world imperialism. He understood and characterized appropriately the dangerous drive of imperialist forces in America toward another disastrous intervention against the USSR.

"TOO OLD NOW..."

Again he asked not to be quoted, a wish which the Daily Worker scrupulously respected.

"I'm just too old now," General Graves said. "If it was ten years ago I wouldn't mind, but now I want to be left alone. I don't want the G-men and the Dies committee bothering me. I know what it is, you know. I've been trailed by G-men before." He laughed.

This was no more than fair. He did his part 16 years ago when he exposed to the world with temperance and fairness in his great book, the sordid story of Allied intervention against the world's first Socialist republic.

But it is also fair—and no less than the General himself would have wanted—that his voice should be heard now in solemn warning against the repetition of this sordid adventure of thieves. The Daily Worker expects soon to publish articles based on these unpublished interviews.

Eire Out of Fair

DUBLIN, Eire, Feb. 27 (UP)—Eire will not participate in the New York World's Fair 1940, an official announcement said tonight.

Job Rush at Newark Airport Spurs Unions' Fight for Work

20,000
Ask Jobs
In Newark

Workers Alliance and CIO Leaders Map Drive for Jobs

(Special to the Daily Worker)
NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 27.—"Nearly a hundred workers after each job."

"Starving men crying for a chance to work."

"And Mr. Hoover still shakes a can for Baron Mannerheim in Finland!"

Ira Zuckerman, chairman of the Workers' Alliance of Essex County, N. J., was talking about the terrible unemployment situation in Newark, N. J., where 15,000 to 20,000 men rushed to the airport Monday morning when 200 jobs were offered.

The 200 jobs are offered by the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, as the forerunners of 1,300 more jobs to be given in the new Brewster plane works at the airport within six months.

The job rush began at 1:30 A. M. Monday morning, in the middle of the winter night. Old cars jammed the highways for miles. The airport approaches were clogged with hungry men, skilled mechanics, laborers and white collar workers, rushing for the prize of all prizes—jobs.

VICTIMS OF WPA CUTS

The Woodrum bill victims were there.

"I saw scores of men who had been laid off WPA by the Woodrum bill cuts," said Zuckerman. "Good men they were, good workers. They want jobs."

"There are only about 10,000 WPA jobs in Newark," the Workers' Alliance leader went on, "and 20,000 men looking for work Monday morning. That gives you an idea of how the people are being starved."

"Newark workers are getting fed up with this—the same people who starve us at home tell us to give, give for a Baron several thousand miles away."

L. E. Howard, CIO representative in Newark, made this point: "Those thousands of good men asking jobs Monday morning showed one thing very plainly. It showed that the unemployed want work. The reactionaries lie when they say they don't want work."

"They don't want sweatshop jobs like the jobs at an open shop box factory that opened at Port Newark recently, but real jobs bring them out by the thousands."

A UNION JOB

The Brewster company has a preferential union shop agreement with the United Automobile Workers at its Long Island plant and the CIO encouraged the company to start a plant in Newark.

Employment dropped 27 per cent in New Jersey from January, 1939, to January, 1940, said Len Goldsmith, executive secretary of the New Jersey Industrial Council of the CIO, quoting state unemployment insurance figures.

New Jersey relief, from November, 1938, to November, 1939, dropped about 17 per cent in volume, while



Some of the thousands of jobless workers who descended upon Newark Airport when the Brewster Aeronautical Co. announced that it would have 1,500 jobs open—some time next month. The men, who came in old cars or walked, jammed highways around the airport and

brought out a motorcycle squad of police and four scout cars, but caused no disorders. Many of them waited in line all night. The company finally passed out 2,000 application blanks.

employment was falling. So workers starve; so children of unemployed parents get rickets and public school gymnasium teachers dare not let them jump down from chairs for fear of breaking their legs.

MASS MEETING CALLED

Labor is fighting back. CIO and Workers Alliance forces are calling a mass meeting for next Friday night at the City Hall Auditorium to answer the challenge of starvation.

The meeting will help shape up the fight against unemployment towards a climactic CIO-Workers Alliance Conference at the Hotel Douglas on March 10 and the national "End Unemployment" day of March 23.

A fighting program will result, leaders say. Meanwhile the day to day struggle against relief cuts, the fight for jobs, goes on.

Niel Brandt, national representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers in Newark, and state secretary for Labor's Non-Partisan League, said last night:

"Labor is fighting for more WPA jobs, more relief, of course. The organizations I represent are in the midst of that fight. But we realize that these things are not enough. Unemployment is deepening as the years go on. It is several times as great today as it was ten years ago. Employment falls, while labor productivity rises. I'll give you an example in the electric light industry, with which my union is familiar. In this industry employment has fallen sharply in the last ten years, while production has risen more than fifty per cent."

Another million and a half WPA jobs will help ameliorate the unemployment situation, but a further solution is required.

Brandt backs President John L. Lewis's demand one hundred per cent for a national conference of labor and other forces to get action in this crisis.

Bronx Tenants Picket Against Rent Increase

Twelve families residing at 3750 Third Ave., the Bronx, staged a picket line demonstration yesterday when the landlord, Harry Zuckerman, served them with dispossession notices.

Most of the families have lived for years in the apartments demanded by the landlord, but refused to pay increased rents which the landlord hopes to get from new tenants.

The strikers' tenants, who are members of the Tenants League of the Fourth Assembly District, said they are determined to fight until the landlord has been forced to withdraw his unreasonable demands.

Charges Murder Of Nazi Attache Was Deliberate

The murder trial of Ernest Walter Kehrer opened yesterday with the state charging that the 23-year-old boxer "deliberately battered" Dr. Walter R. Engelberg, German consular attache, to death.

Kehrer, known as Ernie Haas in boxing circles, is charged with bludgeoning Engelberg to death in his Brooklyn home last Dec. 5.

TWU Assails Mayor on Transit Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

operating agency and whether the right of the employees to bargain collectively through a bona fide labor union of their own choosing will be recognized after unification is consummated.

"The letter went unanswered. Indeed, its receipt wasn't even acknowledged."

"Mr. Quill, therefore, sent Mayor LeGuardia a telegram during the morning of Feb. 26, advising him that the Executive Board of the union would meet that same evening and requesting him to fix a time for an interview."

"This telegram, too, has gone unanswered."

"The Mayor has been lavish with his own time and the City's money in treating with the Morgan and Rockefeller interests which control the IRT and BMT properties. To the representatives of labor, however, he has not granted even a single interview. What treatment are the transit workers of this city to expect after unification, if the Mayor does not see fit to confer with their representatives before unification?"

"Respectfully but firmly do we advise the Mayor that the transit workers of this city, having emerged from the slavery of yellow dog contracts and company unionism, will not permit him, or anybody else, to destroy the one instrumentality to which they have looked in the past and will continue to look in the future for the defense and advancement of their rights and interests; that these workers demand that the Mayor confer with their representatives, the officers of the Transport Workers Union of America; that he pledge the city's fulfillment of existing collective bargaining agreements and its recognition of their rights to genuine collective bargaining through the bona fide labor union of their own choosing."

A resolution on independent political action endorsed the stand taken by Lewis and affirmed the party's belief that "labor's interests can best be served by the strengthening of Labor's Non-Partisan League as the political arm of labor."

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Chicago Unionists Vow 'War on Unemployment'

South Side Parley Lays Basis for LNPL Election Drive in Congressional District; AFL Members Attend

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—"We don't want to join the war in Europe. We declare war on unemployment in the United States!"

This keynote, in the words of Nicholas Fontecchia, rang out at a significant political conference held here on the

South Side last week end. Representing the CIO Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Fontecchia joined with 150 labor delegates in laying the basis for election work by Labor's Non-Partisan League in the important 3rd Congressional District.

Meeting at Eagles Hall in Blue Island last Friday night, the parley strongly endorsed the stand of John L. Lewis at the Miners convention, and took steps to build branches of L. N. P. L. in the district which takes in parts of the Steeltown and Packington.

The delegates voiced their disapproval of the evasion of major issues by Democratic Congressman Edward A. Kelly of the 3rd District, who spoke at the meeting. This prompted the motion by Herb March, delegate from the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee, that all Congressional candidates in the district be asked to take a stand on the CIO Legislative Program and on the problem of unemployment which is especially pressing in this area.

A. F. OF L. MEMBERS PRESENT

Members of many A. F. of L. unions and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union were present, in addition to the delegates of the CIO unions.

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'Famine Aid' Bill Passes in California

Workers Alliance Fights Measure Affecting Third of Million

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The famine relief bill has become law in California despite the veto of Gov. Olson and it means that 369,786 men, women and children will face private and actual starvation.

However, the Workers Alliance has already swung into action to defeat the purpose of the measure and the answer of the unemployed is expected to be a wave of protests such as the State has not seen.

"We will not starve. This is the slogan under which the jobless are being rallied," said Alexander Neral, State president of the Alliance. "This was our slogan when we marched to Sacramento and it will be heard up and down the State."

As a result of the new law relief budgets will be slashed by 40 per cent. Furthermore the medical assistance which has been given the jobless previously will be drastically curtailed.

Clothing allowances are also jeopardized, although it is not yet clear to what extent these cuts will be effective. "Excess" rent allowance are also to come under the knife of the Tory legislators.

How the unemployed will fare under the new law is indicated by the following monthly figures:

Family or father, mother and seven children: Former budget, \$84.68. New famine budget, \$58.

Family of four: Former budget, \$42.57. New famine budget, \$25.54.

Childless couples: Former budget, \$21.06. New famine budget, \$13.64.

Single man or woman: Former budget, \$18.52. New famine budget, \$11.11.

Veteran social workers have predicted that disease and death are certain to follow in the wake of the new budgets. Evictions on a mass scale are impending with the paring down of the rent allowances.

Food budgets are actually reduced to about one and a half cents per person per meal and in no case any higher than four and one-half cents. Gas, electric and sanitary services will be severely impaired.

2 Tokio Generals Die in Plane Crash

TOKYO, Feb. 27 (UP)—A War Office communique said today that

Lieut. Gen. Hisao Hozumi, Maj. Gen. Misao Oka, three other officers and one technician had been killed in an airplane crash Sunday at Matsui, near Kyoto, en route to Tokyo from Manchukuo.

Another resolution on civil liberties expressed the strong opposition of labor to "current attacks on the labor movement being made by the Dies Committee, by the U. S. Department of Justice under the guise of 'anti-trust' indictments of union leaders, as well as other attacks behind legalistic subterfuges."

The resolution went on to say that "the conference also oppose the host of 'anti-alien' bills now in Congress and wholeheartedly supports the Anti-Lynching Bill and asks for speedy passage of the Geyer Bill which would bring to an end the disfranchisement of thousands of Southern citizens through the vicious, un-democratic poll tax laws in certain Southern states."

Taking note of the problems facing the farm population if Congress should succeed in slashing the farm budget as Roosevelt has requested, the conference resolved:

"Recognizing that the prosperity of the urban worker and the farmer are interdependent, we wish to extend the hand of fraternal cooperation to the distressed farmers of the country."

The resolution on the farmer which was introduced by the Packinghouse Workers, condemns the slashed farm appropriation passed by the House and demands that Congress "lift the appropriation to adequate levels as suggested by farm farmers themselves, and adopt such legislation as will enable the American farmer to obtain parity benefits."

Window Cleaner Plunges to Death

Stricken Family Grieves in Tenement After Being Notified That Their Breadwinner Had Fallen From Dizzy Perch on Skyscraper

From the windows of the second floor flat in the old tenement house at 641 Tenth Avenue, near 45th Street, can be seen clearly the towering steel and glass of the McGraw-Hill Building on West 42nd St.

John Gressman lived in the second floor flat with his wife and 4-year old daughter. Early yesterday morning they said goodbye to him as he left for work as usual.

He walked to the McGraw-Hill Building, got out his window-cleaning equipment, and went up to the 31st floor.

A short while later his body was hurtling to the ground.

CROWD SEES PLUNGE

Hundreds of persons on 42nd St. were watching Gressman as he crawled through the window to the narrow ledge. They saw him begin to adjust his safety belt, and then they froze with horror as he slipped and plunged to his death.

His body landed in a parking lot. In the tiny flat on Tenth Ave. yesterday afternoon Mrs. Gressman sat stunned with dull-staring eyes red from weeping. There were many friends and relatives there. All of them stood crowded in the small kitchen, because only in that room was the lofty building shut from their sight.

There was a time when they liked to look at that soaring mass of green stone and shiny windows; it was a source of livelihood, and they were proud of their father and husband who crawled over its dizzy heights and was so calm and sure and masterful in his dangerous work.

WHO KNOWS?

But now the building was no longer a friend; it has betrayed them; it rose forbidding and grim and murderous and they stood in the kitchen out of its sight and none of them spoke because there were no words to say. Only the little 4-year old blonde curly-headed girl toddled about and wondered childishly why the grown-ups cried and were silent and wouldn't play with her.

At the office of the building the superintendent said: Gressman worked for us for several years at this work. He was employed steadily, and he had an excellent record. He was an excellent worker. What can I say? His safety belt wasn't broken; the window screws are intact. Who knows how a thing like that could happen?

Who knows? Certainly the grief-stricken little group, silent and shaken in the little kitchen on Tenth Ave., hidden from sight of the giant building, didn't know how it could happen.

Asks Court to Ban Rose Gang Use of Funds

A.L.P. State Committee Asks Court to Restrict 'Illegal' Seizure

Court action to restrain Luigi Antonini, Alex Rose and Andrew Armstrong from illegally utilizing American Labor Party funds to finance their primary campaign, was instituted before Supreme Court Justice Aaron Steiner yesterday.

The suit was filed by counsel Harry Alexander on behalf of John Masso, state committeeman from the 14th A. D. Kings. This intervention's action coincided with similar proceedings brought by W. H. Miller, state committeeman from the 22nd A. D. Manhattan.

The incumbent state leadership is charged with violating Section 19 of the election law, which prohibits party funds and resources from being used by any group for primary campaign purposes.

Masso claimed to represent a majority of Kings A. L. P. enrollees; also the Kings Division of the Progressive Committee to Rebuild the A. L. P. He accused the defendants of campaigning with Party literature and usurping party funds to finance their primary efforts.

At the office of the building the superintendent said: Gressman worked for us for several years at this work. He was employed steadily, and he had an excellent record. He was an excellent worker. What can I say? His safety belt wasn't broken; the window screws are intact. Who knows how a thing like that could happen?

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U. S. WITNESS IN FUR TRIAL CONVICTED IN LEPKE CASE

Defense Attorneys Drag Shady Past Record Out of Government 'Witness' Being Used Against Gold, 24 Other Fur Union Leaders

By George Morris

The defense in the trial of Ben Gold and 24 other leaders of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union of the CIO, charged with violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, yesterday introduced in evidence the four-count indictment upon which Louis (Lepke) Buchalter and Jacob (Gurrah) Shapiro were convicted.

It was introduced by former Magistrate Louis Brodsky, one of the defense attorneys, as he cross-examined Oscar Yager, the government's second important witness.

Yager was director of the employers' association which in 1932-33 used the Lepke-Gurrah gangsters to slug fur dressers into their price-inflating "Protective," and workers into a discredited A. F. of L. union with which they preferred to deal. He pleaded guilty and was convicted on all the four counts in the indictment which named him, the other employers, Lepke and Gurrah.

The indictment read to the court brought out how the employers, jointly with the "Protective" and gangsters, carried through a reign of terror in the fur market—stink bomb and acid throwing, damaging of goods, highjacking of trucks and similar activity that would make a gangster thriller.

Yager's admission that he pleaded guilty to all this, and had been a government witness in the trials of his associates, left little credence for his testimony against the union leaders now on trial. The CIO union leaders it was brought out are, in fact, on trial charged with committing the very acts for which Yager, his association and Lepke and Gurrah had been tried and convicted. Ben Gold and those with him on trial, were chief victims of the gangsterism.

Testimony also brought out that George Minster, attorney for Lepke and Gurrah was at the same time attorney for Yager when he was on trial.

Yager's contribution to the government's testimony was an allegation that on one occasion in 1932 a member of the Needle Workers Industrial Union, of which the defendants were then leaders, advised him to settle a strike to "avoid trouble."

LEGAL WRANGLING

His assertions were so vague and dissociated from the charges in the indictment that most of the period of his testimony was consumed in legal wrangling on whether it is even admissible as evidence. Judge William Bondy finally ordered it admitted over strong protests of defense attorneys. However, when the defense sought to question Yager regarding Julius Bernfeld, an employer who testified in the trial earlier, the Judge ruled the questioning out of order.

Bernfeld, one of his eyes burned out by acid-throwing, was partner of a firm that the gangsters brought "into line." The defense apparently sought to illustrate the doings of the "Protective" and its gangsters.

The larger part of the day was consumed in legal arguments and protests against the rulings of Judge Bondy by the defense. A mistrial was asked at least twice, and the Judge was charged with being unfair to the defense at least a score of times.

On one occasion Paul O'Dwyer, one of the defense attorneys protested sharply against a remark of the Judge that "if the case is reviewed in higher court" objections of the defense would get adequate consideration. O'Dwyer called for a mistrial, charging that the remark is prejudicial to the defense as it practically presupposes that the defendants will be convicted.

The name of the late Morris Hillquit, who was a prominent attorney and right-wing leader of the Socialist Party, was again brought into the trial yesterday, as Louis B. Boudin, attorney for the defense, introduced into the records the incorporation papers for the Consolidated Rabbit Dressers Association, one of the names carried by the employers' racket organization, of which Hillquit was attorney.

The government's witness now on the stand is Max Zucker, who was also attorney for Yager and his associates, in a trial of a man who assaulted Yager in 1932. Again, as in the former, testimony the government drew out no direct connection between anyone of the defendants and the assault. The assault was not even a member of the union.

Bondy admitted Zucker's testimony as evidence, over strong protests of the defense. Boudin will begin cross-examination this morning at 10:30 A. M.

Daladier Gets Vote On Censorship

PARIS, Feb. 27 (UP).—The Chamber of Deputies voted confidence in the government of Premier Edouard Daladier today by a vote of 480 to one.

The vote was taken after prolonged debate on French censorship and propaganda.

Mark Victory for Civil Rights in Detroit



Mary (Soc) Paine, only woman arrested in the FBI early morning raids in Detroit, is shown on the platform above with friends of civil liberties who celebrated the dismissal of charges against 16 persons seized by the government on charges of "recruiting" for the Spanish Republican Army. Phil Raymond, one of those arrested, is on Miss Paine's left, while to her right is Dr. Eugene Shafarman, and next to him Joseph Clark, two other victims. The celebration was held by the Detroit Civil Rights Federation.

Amter Warns Of Increase In 5-Cent Fare

Demands Action from Mayor to Forestall Threatened Rise

Insisting that there be "no tinkering with New York's 5-cent fare," Israel Amter, state chairman of the Communist Party, yesterday demanded that any proposition to increase the fare be submitted to a referendum vote of the people.

Amter, who urged that the City administration immediately sponsor legislation in Albany to safeguard the 5-cent fare, in a letter to the Mayor submitted the following symptoms of impending fare increase as a warning that action to forestall such an increase must be taken immediately:

"1. At the 1938 Constitutional Convention, Transit Commissioner Fertig fought against and prevented the insertion of a 5-cent fare clause in the transit amendment.

"2. When the World's Fair shuttle was opened, an extra 5-cent fare was charged on the Independent System although the other lines charged only one nickel. The law which allowed the city to build the World's Fair line provided that not more than 5 cents should be charged to get to the Fair, which meant 5 cents for the whole ride and not only for the shuttle.

"3. The Mayor has already announced that an extra nickel will be charged for the small ride from Dyre Ave. to 180th St. on the Westchester and Boston B.R. Line.

"4. The Transit Commission counsel, Mr. Cuthill, publicly stated:

"Now here is how it is: One billion nine hundred million people ride on these roads last year. Multiply that by two cents and you have the figure of \$38,000,000 and that is the gross amount now included in our debt service in the budget (interest on the money invested in all its subways—IRT, BMT and Independent). If you come down to the net amount of \$27,000,000 it is about a cent and a half."

"It seems to us that this is a brazen hint of an increased fare while quieting the public with false assurances that the 5-cent fare will not be touched.

"5. At the present time the City administration has not yet indicated that the State Legislature extend the 5-cent fare on the Independent Line for another two years after September, 1940. Unless this is done, the stage is set for a fare increase on all transit lines after unification.

"6. Sly hints of a fare increase have already been given in the daily press. May we call to your attention the editorial in the New York Times of Feb. 23, which reads, in part, as follows:

"The length of the 5-cent ride may eventually be restricted into more reasonable limits than now prevail."

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Estimate Board Faces 'Crisis' Cry Tomorrow

Will Act on Transfer of \$3,800,000 on Offices of Mandatory Type

The "budget crisis" cry, which has been sounded many times during the past year by Mayor LaGuardia and Comptroller McGoldrick, was repeated again yesterday by Budget Director Kenneth Dayton in a report stating that the Board of Estimate tomorrow will have to act to transfer \$3,800,000 to be spent in mandatory offices.

Last year the Board deemed these positions needless or overpaid. Stating that the city is facing "its most serious budget crisis in years," Mr. Dayton characterized the spending of the mandatory sum as "a bitter pill."

The sum represents contingent appropriations made in the current budget over which the Board of Estimate has no control. Mr. Dayton indicated that the Mayor and the Board of Estimate would blame curtailment of vital municipal services on the ordered transfer of the funds.

Under the law it is mandatory that the city act tomorrow to replenish the regular salary codes of Courts, County Offices and the Board of Elections.

It was pointed out by Mr. Dayton that the actual amount that could be saved if high salaried officials having mandatory protection would take 5 and 10 per cent cuts amount to \$400,000, a small sum indeed.

The city, he said, is actually trying to absorb some \$300,000 in mandatory increases over last year's budget.

Dayton said he will recommend that the Board of Estimate transfer only part of the fund "in view of the fact that the Legislature still has time to act on the repeal of the statutes involved so that relief may be secured not only for the coming fiscal year but for a small part of this year as well."

"CONFIDENTIAL"

The Under Secretary would confirm no "reports and stuck to his previously announced intention to say nothing and withhold all information he gathers on his tour for his confidential reports to the President and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

He did reveal at a press conference Tuesday that he intends to say Mussolini again when he returns here from his swing through Germany, Britain and France.

Welles said he expects to leave Zurich for Berlin Thursday morning and to arrive in the German capital Friday morning.

He laughed off reports that a move to mediate the Soviet-Finnish hostilities was in the making and then added, regarding his second conversation with Mussolini: "The head of the Italian Government has been good enough to say that he will see me on my way back and I hope I may have that opportunity."

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Who Arms Mannerheim?

Concealed Plotters Buy Arms for Mannerheim

A sinister figure behind the scenes is financing Finnish White-Guard purchases of sizeable quantities of arms and ammunition in the United States—a direct violation of the spirit of the Neutrality Law and a direct threat to the peace of the American people.

On Tuesday the United Press reported from Washington:

"A Finnish Legation official, who would not permit use of his name or reveal who was financing the purchases, said his country already has acquired or has placed orders for 50,000,000 infantry cartridges and shells for Stokes mortars, machine guns, artillery and anti-aircraft guns. He refused, 'for military reasons,' to divulge exact details. It was understood that the purchases aggregated about \$5,000,000, in addition to the same amount spent for American airplanes last year."

The American people do not want to tread the path of 1917 once again—they must root out the guilty war profiteers who lurk in dark corners and weave dangerous plots.

Welles Departs For Talk with Hitler in Berlin

Continues His Talks with Diplomats in Effort to Swing War on USSR

(Continued from Page 1)

buzzed with speculative reports that President Roosevelt's personal letter to Premier Benito Mussolini, which Welles delivered at his conference with Mussolini Monday, was far more than a mere letter of greetings and that the Under Secretary has similar letters to Hitler, French Premier and Foreign Minister Edouard Daladier and British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain.

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Indiana Oil Workers Hit U.S. Loans as Road to War

Phila. Tool, Die Local Also Condemns FDR War Budget

(Special to the Daily Worker)
HAMMOND, Ind., Feb. 27.—Declaring that the "lending of money or advancement of credit to belligerent foreign governments would definitely pave the way for the entry of the United States into the second World War," the membership of Local 210, Oil Workers International Union, CIO, passed a resolution this week vigorously opposing any such war loans or credits.

The text of the resolution, adopted at the large local's regular membership meeting, held on Washington's birthday, follows:

THE TEXT

"The lending of money and the advancement of credit to foreign governments by private concerns paved the way for the entry of the United States into the first World War; the lending of money, or advancement of credit to belligerent foreign governments by the United States Government would definitely pave the way for the entry of the United States into the second World War.

"Local 210, Oil Workers International Union, therefore, opposes any and all advancements of money or credit to warring foreign powers."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29.—Vigorous opposition to loans to belligerent powers and denunciation of President Roosevelt's war budget are contained in a resolution adopted unanimously at the last meeting of the Machine, Tool and Die Local 155 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, CIO.

The resolution declared that Local 155 opposes loans to foreign belligerents and insists instead that the Federal budget provide for the accomplishment of the CIO program; give employment to at least three million on public works; provide a work program to give all unemployed young people public employment; increase old-age pensions to \$60 a month at the age of 60; increase unemployment compensation benefits, begin a wide-spread health program for low-income groups; and expand the housing program from 50,000 to 300,000 homes a year.

N. Y. Legislature Asks Congress Bar Third Term

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27 (UP).—The Republican-controlled Legislature of President Roosevelt's home state adopted a resolution today memorializing Congress to bar the third term.

The legislature completed action on the resolution, introduced by a Manhattan Democrat, when the Assembly adopted it by a vote of 82-47. The Senate passed the measure last night.

Veterans' Officials Flay Pro-Ally 'Peace' Study

Calls 'Finding' That U. S. Cannot Afford Defeat of Allies 'A Lot of Bunk' in Reply to Pro-War Study

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—Officials of three veterans' organizations last week took issue with a statement by the director of a national "peace study" organization that the United States "cannot afford to let the allies be beaten."

The statement was made in St. Paul by Dr. Clark M. Eschelberger of New York City, director of a recently-formed organization called the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace.

Allan Briggs of St. Paul, state legion commander, termed the statement "a lot of bunk," asserting none of the belligerents are seeking to defend democracy.

Raymond Flynn of Minneapolis, state commander of the Disabled American Veterans, in a similar opinion, urged that "we should not take sides."

George Pescha and Louis A. Riech, both of St. Paul, fourth district commander and past state commander, respectively, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, declared it was Europe's war and "let them get out of it themselves this time."

Educators Hit F.D.R. for 'Inaction' on Education

Charge President Ignored Findings of Gov't Survey Showing Need for More Federal Aid For Public Educational Institutions

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27 (UP).—The National Education Association Legislative Commission today charged President Roosevelt with inaction in behalf of public education.

A report by the commission which was read at a convention of the American Association of School Administrators said that Mr. Roosevelt had disregarded findings of his

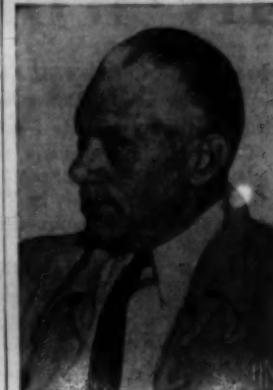
NLRB Overrules Shoe Union Protest

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UP).—The National Labor Relations Board today overruled United Shoe Workers (CIO) protests that the recent election among employees of Endicott-Johnson Corp., at Endicott, N. Y., was unfair because it was conducted at a time when employees were engaged in prayers for the recovery of 83-year-old George F. Johnson, founder of the company.

In its objections, the CIO contended that mass prayers for Johnson's recovery were not a spontaneous move on the part of the workers, but were instituted and organized by the company through its agents. The CIO contended that the labor board had erred in refusing to postpone the election.

The best defense of Browder is to make his works known to the people. Give the "Browder Library" as a gift!

Raps Radio Chain



HELENA, Mont., Feb. 27.—Gov. Roy Ayers today denied a request for extradition to Missouri of Gene Buck (above) president of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, to Missouri on a "fugitive warrant."

Buck charged that the warrant was an attempt by major radio chains to escape paying royalties for music played by composers in the organization which he heads.

Keen Interest Shown in Irish Rally Tom'row

E.G. Flynn, Noted Woman C.P. Leader to Speak at Irish Freedom Meeting

Preparations for the meeting Thursday night in Chelsea, where Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, prominent Irish woman Communist, will discuss the position of the Communist Party on the imperialist war, are proceeding ahead with full speed.

Keen interest is developing around the challenge issued by the Waterfront Section to Section Three as to who will make the best showing in getting the people of the neighborhood, and particularly the Irish, to participate in the meeting.

Neighborhood workers report sympathetic interest of the Irish people in the neighborhood, many of whom are wrought up over the recent hanging of Barnes and Richards by the imperialist rulers of Great Britain.

The meeting, which will be held at 8:15 tomorrow night at P. S. 11, 21st St., west of Eighth Ave., will hear in addition to Gurley Flynn, Henry Winston, leader of the YCL; Charles Leitch, a seaman of the waterfront, and many others.

Several Irish songs will be rendered by the well-known Irish pianist, May Noonan.

Seattle Youth, Women Plan Anti-War Fight

YWCA Committee Holds Meeting to Coordinate Peace Activities

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 27.—Hitting back at attempts to push them into the front-line trenches in a war of Old World empires, representatives of youth organizations laid plans here recently to keep America out of war.

Under the leadership of the public affairs committee of the Young Women's Christian Association, representatives of youth groups prepared to coordinate peace activities and to join in a mass demonstration on April 6, anniversary of America's entry in the first imperialist war.

"We are against loans to belligerents, against turning our country into a storehouse for belligerents and against the war hysteria being spread by a biased press. That's the way it happened last time," an official statement declared.

A second meeting was scheduled for Monday, March 4, at 7:30 P. M. at the YWCA.

WOMEN ACT

Plans for a peace day conference were launched here by the Women's Committee for Peace.

A call went out to unions and their auxiliaries inviting delegates to participate in a city-wide conference to be held at a dinner meeting Thursday, March 7, at Halberg's Cafe.

Expressing complete agreement with the "Women's Declaration Against War," the committee urged endorsement of the resolution by labor unions and called for concerted action to prevent repetition of America's folly in the first imperialist war.

It is proposed to commemorate April 6 with a mass demonstration against repetition of America's earlier costly blunder in involvement in conflicts of old world empires.

The best defense of Browder is to make his works known to the people. Give the "Browder Library" as a gift!

A Department of Agriculture bulletin, "Cotton Shirts for Men and Boys," Copies are available free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., while they last.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn---A Fighting Descendant of Irish Rebel Ancestors

She Will Speak at Meeting Tomorrow to Protest Hangings of Two I. R. A. Men

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's hatred of British imperialism is in the blood. Two of her great-grandfathers were killed in the Irish national revolution of the Seventeen-nineties. And some of her first labor speeches were made on the West Side of New York with James Connolly, the martyred hero of the Easter Week rebellion.

When Miss Flynn speaks again on the West Side tomorrow night, in Public School No. 11, at 314 W. 21st St., she will feel at home.

And she knows the answer to the question she will ask: "What Is Behind the Irish Hangings?"

"When did you first get aroused about the enslavement of Ireland?" the Daily Worker asked Miss Flynn yesterday.

"As early as I can remember," she answered. "I saw the picture of Robert Emmet on our wall in Concord, New Hampshire, and asked my mother about him. She said he was hanged by the British in 1803, a few years after her grandfather, Gurley, a County Carlow man, fell in the national uprising."

"Wolfe Tone was leading the revolution. My great-grandfather fell in the battle near Ram Killa Bay, when the Irish were expecting help from the revolutionary government of France."

"The shot that killed him was fired by the soldiers of King George III, the same King George who oppressed America."

"My mother's family never forgot. My mother was born during the Irish potato famine, when a million Irish people starved while the landlords were exporting beef to England, and she brought bitter memories of British imperialism when she came to America."

The other Irish revolutionary martyr in Miss Flynn's family was known in County Mayo in the Seventeen-nineties as "Paddy, the Rebel." He was the paternal grandfather of her father, Thomas Flynn. The widow came to America with a big family a few years after "Paddy, the Rebel," fell in battle.

Tom Flynn, her father, never forgot. Though he fought in the labor movement his whole life long he raised many a dollar too from his childhood in Maine and on through the years to help Ireland.

be free. He was one of the staunchest members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The great James Connolly used to tell Miss Flynn of his dreams for an Irish republic, that would develop into an Irish Workers' Republic. Connolly was a close friend of the family and visited often at the Flynn home in the Irish section of the South Bronx.

Often Connolly and the young girl labor orator spoke from the same platform in New York and New Jersey.

"We used to speak together to the Irish and German longshoremen in the International Longshoremen's Association on the West Side and in Hoboken," she said yesterday.

Connolly and her father became leaders of the Irish Socialists' organization in New York.

"Mayor George R. McClellan boasted one day that there were 'no Irish Socialists,'" Miss Flynn said. "He boasted that there might be German and Jewish Socialists, but 'Thank God there were no Irish Socialists.' My father and Connolly answered him quickly by enrolling a sizeable number of Irish Socialists here in New York."

"Thousands of other Irish work-



ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

ers followed Connolly in the Irish Transport Workers and the army he drilled after he went back to Dublin. They revere his memory today.

"Lenin hailed Connolly's struggle against imperialism and the Communist Party today is committed to the support of the Irish people in their fight for the unification and independence of their land."

8 Anti-Alien Bills May Pass, Is Warning

Foreign Born Group Calls for Protests

Eight of the 100 so-called anti-alien bills now pending before Congress have been advanced to the position where they face the possibility of immediate passage and enactment. It has been disclosed here in a report prepared for the fourth Annual Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and made public today by Dr. William Allan Nelson, president emeritus of Smith College.

Dr. Nelson announced also that the National Conference on the Foreign Born, which will meet at the Hotel Annapolis, Washington, D. C., on Saturday and Sunday will discuss these measures in detail and consider methods to prevent their passage by Congress.

The report, prepared by the Committee's Department on Legislation, indicates that more than twenty proposals directed against the "alien" have been introduced since the opening of the present session of Congress in January.

"It is essential that the American people voice their opposition to these anti-alien proposals, immediately," Dr. Nelson stated today. "During the past two weeks two proposals discriminating against the non-citizen have been passed by the House in the form of amendments to appropriation bills. At the present time there are six measures which have been advanced to the Senate Calendar and face the possibility of immediate passage. This situation is dangerous to the continued functioning of our American democracy."

I.W.O. JOINS IN DEFENSE OF RIGHTS OF FOREIGN BORN

It was announced at the National Office of the International Workers Order that all language sections of the Order and the National Office are sending delegates to the Fourth Annual Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

These delegates will join the conference in a discussion of the problems of the foreign born in our country, and will devote special attention to a consideration of the "anti-alien" bills pending in Congress. The means whereby the naturalization of non-citizens can be encouraged and facilitated will also be taken up.

Texas CIO Parley Opens on April 20

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 27.—CIO unions in Texas will soon start electing delegates to attend the annual convention of the State Industrial Union Council which will be held in Corpus Christi beginning April 20, it was announced at IUC headquarters here.

Connecticut Fire Wipes Out French War Orders

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 27 (UP).—A fire, causing estimated damage of \$500,000, swept the Otterbein mill of the Russell Manufacturing Co., today, destroying a French government order of machine gun covers which was ready for shipment.

Frank Albert, 38, and Sebastian Russo, 40, were burned but not seriously.



The Welfare Department would deport the Coker family to South Carolina where they would be forced to live under peonage conditions, deprived of any opportunity for education. Workers Alliance is helping them fight being removed from city. Photo shows, left to right, Mildred, Astrir, their mother, Mrs. Lela Coker, Larry, Alvin, Alice and Ella.

City Threatens to Deport Negro Woman, Children to S. Carolina

Workers Alliance Fights Attempt to Deport Harlem Family Back to Virtual Peonage Conditions

Faced with eviction from their Harlem flat and threatened with South Carolina farm deportation to practical peonage, Mrs. Lela Coker and her family of eight children are fighting to remain in New York.

The Department of Welfare is ready to deport the family which they say has been on relief in New York too long.

But Mrs. Coker, whose case is one of hundreds similar which are being fought by the Workers Alliance, has proof from the Board of Elections that she has been here more than five years and further proof that she has been working and supporting her family for a great part of that time.

"Unless they put me on the train I won't bring my family back to Carolina," Mrs. Coker said yesterday at her flat 2 W. 133rd St.

"Seven of the children are in school here and they wouldn't get any schooling at all if we went back South."

TELLS OF CONDITIONS

"We'd have to get a place on a farm—if we could find one. The children could go to school a couple of months a year, maybe, if the boss let them."

"But if he said take them out and put them to work on the land, I'd have to take them out and put them to work or get off the place."

The children are Esther, 18; Mildred, 16; Alvin, 14; Larry, 13; Ella May, 11; Alice, 8, and Astrir, 6.

Workers Alliance officials said that six months ago the State Welfare Department had ordered the family deported to Carolina, but that the necessary papers had not been signed by the non-settlement bureau in New York.

The Bureau, evidently wishing to avoid the possibility of a clash over the issue has taken more subtle steps to force Mrs. Coker to move her family back to the peonage conditions which they would face in the South.

The law under which the attempted deportation would be made is Chapter 7 of the Public Welfare Laws, Section 59. This section expressly states, Alliance leaders showed yesterday, that persons who

have what is termed "settlement" in another county of the State may be removed there "or elsewhere."

But only, they said, when it is established that "it shall seem for the best interests of such persons."

They showed that removing Mrs. Coker and her family to Carolina would not be in the interests of the woman or her children, but would rob them of the education which she is able to get for them in New York. The four older children are in high and junior high schools which do not exist for Negro children in the part of the State to which they would be sent.

Further, they said, family difficulties Mrs. Coker experienced while in Carolina would react against the best interest of the family if they were deported. The Alliance has evidence of this fact in a statement from a judge in Greenville.

They showed a letter from the judge attesting to Mrs. Coker's fine character.

"To whom this may concern," the statement said in part, "Lela Coker has been a good citizen and has a hard time raising her family."

The Alliance urged in a leaflet which was widely distributed that all persons and organizations write to Mayor LaGuardia protesting against the attempted deportation. Delegations from the Alliance are to protest the case to Henrietta Mayfield, administrator of the Non-Settlement Bureau.

"Relief down there is about \$5 a month," Mrs. Coker said. "That doesn't mean in cash either. There might be a bag of corn meal thrown in."

"I don't know what I'll do if I can't get back on relief. But I'm just not going to take my family back to Carolina."

Alliance leaders say that the case will be made a major issue by its branches everywhere in the city.

25,000 in Nation Blind From Syphilis, Gonorrhea

Blindness Prevention Society Urges More Aid to Public in Checking, Combatting Spread Of Social Diseases

More than 25,000 blind men, women, and children in the United States—approximately one-sixth of the entire blind population—lost their sight as the result of syphilis or gonorrhea, it is revealed in current studies of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, according to Mrs. Eleanor Brown Merrill, executive director.

This is a conservative estimate based on studies which are now in progress, said Mrs. Merrill in a statement calling attention to the great importance of the Federal program for venereal disease control and expressing the hope that Congress will not "reduce the \$7,000,000 appropriation for this purpose which is authorized by law for the year beginning July 1."

Records of schools for the blind in all sections of the country show that about 12 per cent of the chil-

dren lost their sight through syphilitic infection, and about 8 per cent through gonorrheal infection—a total of 20 per cent whose blindness can be traced directly to venereal diseases.

13 PER CENT SYPHILIS

Statistics relating to the causes of blindness among adults indicate that at least 13 per cent grope in darkness as the result of syphilitic infection and at least 4 per cent as the result of gonorrheal infection.



Pick out the pins and spread out a new shirt to examine it carefully before you buy.

Bureau of Home Economics' experts have found that it is almost impossible to tell shirt quality unless you can look over the whole shirt thoroughly.

First point to check on is the size of the shirt. Usually the neck size and the sleeve length are printed plainly on the collar band. The sleeve length may be "32," or "33," etc., indicating its length in inches. You can check this size by measuring the sleeve yourself from the center of the back yoke at the neck to the edge of the cuff. The correct measure of the wearer's arm is the number of inches from the prominent bone at the back of the neck to the wrist bone, with the arm extended out at the side.

Be sure the sleeve fullness at the cuff is neatly distributed at the back of the cuff, and is not bunched or uneven; the sleeve pocket itself should open wide enough to be ironed flat, while a button midway of the placket makes for neatness.

Cut of the back should be full and should not be subjected to strain with strenuous movement. Pleats for fullness placed at the middle of the back are almost useless; the pleats should be over the shoulder blades.

Not even shirts that have been put through a shrinkage process can be guaranteed against further shrinkage. Look on the label of the shirt for a shrinkage guarantee. Under Federal Trade Commission rules, cotton shirts guaranteed against shrinkage must tell the consumer the maximum percentage



The dolero returns for Spring in a suit of fine navy blue twill (illustrated left). The blouse is a dotted linen in white and red for contrast. A strictly tailored suit of rayon and wool in a narrow herringbone pattern in dark brown and beige is shown (right). Slot seams and double-flap pockets are effective decoration.

shrink that can be expected. For example, the label might read: Guaranteed not to shrink more than two per cent.

More tips on buying shirts are in

a Department of Agriculture bulletin, "Cotton Shirts for Men and Boys." Copies are available free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., while they last.

Bring the Voice of the Daily Worker to the People

By EARL BROWDER

"We must say that in this past period we have realized as never before the indispensable role of the *Daily Worker*. Can you imagine us coming through these past six months without the *Daily Worker*? The *Daily Worker* is just like the air we breathe; for us, the *Daily Worker* is the most powerful published organ in America. But its circulation has not appreciably increased in this period. There has been a small, steady, spontaneous growth;

there has been no real effort of our Party to expand in a serious way the circulation of the *Daily Worker*. We did not first understand the full potency of this weapon that we have in our hands. The enemy understands it and is preparing new blows against the *Daily Worker*. The leading Republican candidate for President is preparing the trial of Clarence Hathaway, its editor, and has demanded a blue ribbon jury on the grounds that an ordinary jury is not capable of passing upon the complicated issues of this case which requires people of extraordinary capacities, such as bankers, insurance brokers, mem-

bers of the Chamber of Commerce.

"Why is Mr. Dewey bringing this blue ribbon case against the *Daily Worker* and its editor as one of his principal issues of campaigning for the Presidency of the United States? To prove he can attack the Reds as effectively as Roosevelt and Murphy can. It is a matter of competition between them to see who can do the best job to put Reds behind bars and close up their institutions.

"Well, we don't think they can close up the *Daily Worker*; we think that if they do, there will be a new *Daily Worker* appearing the day after. But

we could feel so much more sure of that if we had a daily circulation of 100,000. Why can't we do it? The situation cries aloud for it. Yet this is one thing in regard to which we make such little progress. Let us set ourselves to thinking seriously about it."

The above is an excerpt from the report of Earl Browder—"The People Against the War Makers"—made at the meeting of the National Committee of the Communist Party in New York City Feb. 16 and 17. [The entire report is available in pamphlet from Workers Library Publishers, P.O. Box 48, Sta. D, New York, N. Y.]

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1940

Sinister Competition Between Dewey and the FBI

The "blue ribbon" jury trial which District Attorney Dewey dangles over C. A. Hathaway, *Daily Worker* editor, shows the real substance behind the reported offensive of the war-mongers against the free press.

The charge against Hathaway is an old flimsy criminal libel "case," which has been gathering dust on Dewey's desk for three years. Even Dewey's predecessor, William C. Dodge, passed it up during his 13 months in office.

It is a remarkable coincidence that the Republican demagogue Dewey chooses now to drag out the charge. Just as it is a remarkable coincidence that the Department of Justice chooses now to question the ownership of the *Daily Worker*, after it has been in existence for 15 years—or New Masses which has been in existence for 29 years!

As Earl Browder so profoundly warned, the Republicans and the Roosevelt Administration are competing with each other to see which can do the most damage to the Bill of Rights. The aim is to wipe out the free press, and, above all, to silence the Communists who are the most outspoken fighters for peace. The Roosevelt Administration gave the lead with the "technicality" convictions of Browder and William Wiener.

The repressive, intimidating methods of the FBI have become so outrageous that even Sen. Norris, a friend of the Administration, has just denounced them as "abhorrent to one who believes in constitutional liberty." Sen. Norris could not help seeing the growing concern of the people over the Administration's anti-civil rights drive.

The people are ready to fight these attacks as shown in the 3,000-capacity turn out at the New Masses defense meeting Monday evening in Webster Hall. They—especially the trade unions—should protest to District Attorney Dewey, whose "case" against Hathaway is a menace to a free press and to peace.

A Picture of Servility

What a picture of servility is presented by those professed "liberals" who in time of crisis clutch devotedly at the skirts of reaction!

A group of such "liberals" from New York, including John Haynes Holmes, Paul Blanshard, Harry Emerson Fosdick, Norman Thomas and others, has just sent a telegram to the members of the Dies Committee urging them to "change their methods."

The "liberals" give their blessing to the Dies Committee by declaring that it has done "some useful work" and that "there is more work still to be done." What worries them, they declare, is that "confidence in the committee has been undermined" by some of its practices. Here we have the real aim of these "liberals." It is to restore confidence in the un-American Dies Committee as it proceeds toward the destruction of American democracy.

The "liberals" urge the Dies Committee to investigate Father Coughlin. But it is just such bootlicking of the Dies Committee by these "liberals" which makes it easier for him to whitewash Coughlin and other subversive elements.

Virulent red-baiters in their own organizations, these "liberals" do not really expect or even desire to see the Dies Committee change its methods. For these methods flow directly from the anti-democratic purpose of the Committee, which is to gag all fighters for peace.

All these "liberals" really want is to make certain that Dies does not include

them in his dragnet by mistake. They would also like a concession here and there to make it easier for them to sell the Dies Committee to labor and all those honest liberals who recognize that the very existence of the Dies Committee menaces the Bill of Rights.

Why the Secrecy?

The letter which Roosevelt had delivered to Mussolini by his messenger, Sumner Welles, was a closed one.

Its contents were secret.

The American people who elected Roosevelt don't know what's in it. Only Mussolini does.

Another thing. Mr. Myron C. Taylor, the millionaire ex-president of the Steel Trust, was received by the Vatican in a closed, secret conference of unusual length—two and a half hours. The reception ceremony was prolonged and of the kind reserved to Ambassadors. This confirms the worst fears of the Protestant bishops who recently expressed alarm at Roosevelt's ignoring of the separation of Church and State principle.

Today, in the publication of Secretary of State Lansing's private papers, the American people can read how the Woodrow Wilson administration sneaked the United States into war. Will the American people have to wait another 20 years, will the world have to pile up another 10,000,000 dead, before we read the Private Papers of Sumner Welles?

The people of the U.S. don't want any part of the greedy squabble between rival financial groups over the seas. But the secrecy of the Roosevelt mission to Europe contains a menace to the country's peace. The people of this country surely are opposed to the anti-Soviet war which Sumner Welles is peddling in Europe.

The people ought to have the facts. The secrecy is suspicious and dangerous.

'How Can You Be Ungrateful?'

Suppose something goes wrong with the stove, the flames spread and the house begins to burn down. The Fire Department is summoned. But upon his arrival, the fire chief says to the occupants of the house:

"Why do you want this fire extinguished? Don't you remember how much heat it used to give you, how it cooked all your meals? How can you be so ungrateful?"

This is the same line of argument being handed out these days to labor and the people by the apologists for President Roosevelt and his betrayal of the New Deal.

"Look what he did for you," is the refrain. But the answer is: "See what he's DOING TO US NOW."

When Lee Pressman, CIO counsel, was asked by members of the House Labor Committee how the CIO explained its present criticism of Roosevelt, Pressman forcefully proceeded to cite the scuttling by the President of the Wagner Health Bill, his budget cuts in relief and the expansion of armaments. Pressman said:

"We object to a budget message such as this one which builds up war materials at the expense of social services."

It is not the change in labor's attitude toward the President which requires explanation, but the change in the President's attitude toward labor and the people. Ever wider sections of the population are becoming aware that this change on the President's part came with the outbreak of the war and the decision of the entire American capitalist class and the Roosevelt Administration to plunge the country into imperialist adventures.

Like the fire which spread from the stove, President Roosevelt is now attempting to burn down the very house of social and labor progress to which circumstances once compelled him to lend his aid.

When the President who formerly reflected in part the people's struggle against the monopolies, now becomes the leader of the monopolists' struggle against the people, it is no wonder labor is seeking to strike out for itself, unhampered by ties with either of the two parties of Wall Street.

It is by building their own peace party, that labor and the people in general will be best able to defeat the war plans of the two parties of Wall Street and advance the social welfare of the great majority.

by Gropper

Letters From Our Readers

Colorado State Students Set Example in Fight Against War

Greeley, Colo.

Editor, *Daily Worker*:

Students at Colorado State College of Education which is located in Greeley are definitely opposed to American participation in any form including loans and "moral" support in the present European struggle for power.

A "Committee to Keep America Out of War" has been organized on the campus and is doing effective work in exposing war propaganda. We herewith present you with a section from the "Declaration of Principles" of the organization:

"This organization welcomes all students and faculty members to its ranks regardless of race, religion or political affiliation and who will support the struggle to keep America out of war;

"To search out and expose all war propaganda;

"To continuously bring before the government our objectives and demand due consideration;

"To demand the inclusion of the views in the press of those Americans who condemn American participation in the European war financially, materially, and morally.

"To work toward unity and cooperate with other groups with similar ideals."

Recently a peace assembly attended by the entire student body was held on the campus at which speakers pointed out the dangerous drift of the United States toward war and condemned the violent and hysterical note adopted by the American press in recent months. At the assembly leaflets requesting signatures in protest to the war drive were distributed. Some three hundred such signatures were obtained which we are dispatching to Washington.

COMMITTEE TO KEEP AMERICA OUT OF WAR.

Persecution of Browder Jeopardizes Civil Rights for All

Seattle, Wash.

Editor, *Daily Worker*:

We of the Northwest would like to commend you on the courageous stand you have taken on behalf of Earl Browder. Our civil rights are in jeopardy when a person, whose crime is his opposition to the imperialist war, and exposing it for what it is, is sentenced to a long term in prison on a mere technical charge.

An attack on the Communist Party is an attack on our civil rights. We will not give up those rights for which our revolutionary fore-fathers gave up their lives.

Keep up the good work. We are fighting with you.

M. B.

Soviet Film Goes Over Big With Boston Audience

Boston, Mass.

Editor, *Daily Worker*:

Just saw the picture "Shors." It was an overflow house. The picture was well, especially the humor of it, the realism, and that something which is to be found only in Soviet films. It is a sort of an "It" that kept the audience in breathless suspense even at the most common place occurrences in the lives of the characters. It is nice to see an audience so intensely absorbed in a film, such as this one. A lot of people revived an old childhood habit—clapping their hands at the achievements of the heroes.

I did my last clapping of hands when Tom Mix and his horse, Tony, used to catch up with the villains to save the distressed heroine just in time, that was ten years ago. Tom Mix came back today in the splendid character of Shors.

I only hope that there will be more Soviet films in Boston. I hope a lot of those people who have seen this film will write to the management of this theatre, demanding more Soviet films.

S. S.

Wants Mike Quinn's 'Rubaiyat of Blood' in Pamphlet Form

Onalaska, Wash.

Editor, *Daily Worker*:

That Mike Quinn's "Rubaiyat of Blood" is a classic and is too good to be lost in a pigeon hole.

If you will print it in pamphlet form I will take \$5 worth of them.

O. M. C.

The Youth Stands Firm For Peace

Astoria, Oregon.

Editor, *Daily Worker*:

Recently held American Youth Congress in Washington, D. C., drew attention of the bankers and war mongers, not alone here in the United States, but also abroad. There is no doubt that Chamberlain in England, Deladier in France, Mannerheim in Finland, with Herbert Hoover, the House of Morgan and few other millionaires were under nervous tension, while watching the proceedings of this Congress. They were hoping over there, as were these bankers and war mongers hoping over here that the policy of the American Youth Congress of anti-war, be changed to a policy for war. They knew, that in order to get a country into a war, first of all they have to get the country's youth to follow their policy of war. They also knew, that once the United States is drawn in, then good-bye to peace throughout the world and then, their profits will start piling up, while soldiers at the front are piling one another up, with bayonets and bullets. But however as it turned out, even our President Roosevelt's speech to these delegates wasn't able to do the trick and didn't convince them to change from their former policy: —NOT WAR! as they have said before

—O. R.



Letters of Jews, Liberated From Pole Pogromists, Sing Hymns to New Liberty

Many songs and belle lettres in the world's literature are devoted to the love of independence of mankind but few are as rich in human detail and reality as the letters arriving daily from the U. S. S. R. from men, women and children living for the first time under the Soviet star of freedom.

The Morning Freiheit is performing a historic task in reprinting the documents sent from former Polish Jews to Kinsfolk and friends living in the United States who want to know the real truth of what happened when the Red Army liberated the Jews of White and Byelo-Russia who had lived under the heel of Polish pogromists for centuries, a fate that still stalks the Jews who did not fall under the light of the Soviet star.

In a special supplement, published recently, the Morning Freiheit presents scores of letters from Lemberg, Grodno, Brisk, Pinsk, Amdur, Bielostok, Volkovisk, Sokolov, Kovell, Gorodok, Kremenz, Krink, Sini-czka and other large and small cities that once belonged to the rich hooligans of Poland. Letters are written by old men who prayed once for the Messiah and have now found a new life; from young men and women who yearned for a useful, good life and are now living it.

The uncontrolled joy, the fervent happiness of having been taken from Gehenna and transported to a new heaven, the Soviet Union, marks each letter with tears of joy and pain.

LETTER FROM RABBI

A letter from a Wolkowisk rabbi tells how the Soviet Red Army saved the Polish Jews from utter destruction.

A happy father in Swidloch tells his relatives that his daughter is now studying in Lemberg and that his son is in Moscow working for the first time in his life.

The Soviet Government is feeding us until we find work, one letter reports. Another letter assures relatives that we have plenty of work and food and we are sure of our lives, at last.

Each letter tells a tale of former pain and grief relieved by new Soviet liberation.

In a letter from Grodno, the brother tells his brother that all pogroms are over, that everybody is happy and healthy and working. He writes: "Dear Kvina, the hor-

rible war tore apart for ever the misery of our old lives. For at last the Soviet Union has become our homeland.

"We have lived through great pain, and death more than once came to pay us a visit until we drove out the Polish aristocrats who oppressed and robbed us for countless years.

"Today we are the free citizens have work and are trying to forget and we breathe in a free land. We all that went before in the horrible life in Poland."

"It was a great holiday in Ostrog," writes another new Soviet citizen, "when the Red Army came to our town. At present I am in Gorodok in the Soviet Union. We are all alive despite the fact that we lived through terrible bombings at the hands of the barbarous Nazis, and many people died in their tracks. Our town was burning all night. Our son is in Bielostok, which is also part of the Soviet Union. He is working now. I and he ran away from the Nazis together. Slesinger, the hat-maker who lived with us,

and David and Ruth are here also. Our only sorrow is that mother and the children have remained in Nazi territory. We are moving heaven and earth to try and get them here with us. So do not worry. My son and myself will never forget, they must also live to see this happy day.

DAYS OF HORROR

"Dear Jenny, you have little idea of what we have suffered. Fire, destruction, hunger and murder. For days we lived on the fields without a crust to eat. You can't imagine how the German Nazis are torturing our people. Everyone is forced into labor camps and those who rebel are whipped and starved. All the youth from nearby towns and cities have fled to the Soviet Union. Only old women and small children remained after the Nazis arrived. In Wlaskoff they shot 3,000 Jews.

"Now I am in a land that I have looked forward to all my life. I am working and everybody is settling down to a better life.

"Dear Jenny, you have no idea what good people the Soviet people are. We came here without: clothes, food, tortured and miserable. They gave us food and drink and we got thirty rubles apiece in our pockets. We were given lodgings and food until we found ourselves. The Soviet Union is the real motherland for the suffering people of the world."

PRAISE STALIN

Another letter sings the glory of Stalin and the Red Army. All the letters are full of the hope and happiness of the new life.

"It is better for us now than in the land of milk and honey. We are with the Red Army. We are rich, thank God, of the Polish hooligans," writes a son to his father in America. "Long live the great hero, Stalin, who has freed us forever from the Polish aristocrats and the Nazi barbarians. Things will be good with us from now on. Everybody is working. Here the workers are the might and they have everything they need."

All the letters tell the same story of we and oppression in former times and the new life that has come to them in the Soviet Union.

For the first time these Jews feel their full dignity as human beings. These men and women know at last what Socialism means and does for the oppressed.

Conscript Men In France for Farm Work

Gov't Mobilizes Labor For Spring Sowing; May Recall Soldiers

PARIS, Feb. 27 (UP).—The Ministries of Agriculture and Labor decreed the requisitioning of agricultural workers in preparation for spring sowing today.

The workers cannot engage in other work during the sowing. Men proficient in farm work are divided into two classifications—land owners and farmers, and hands. Men not yet called to the colors were mobilized for farm work. Soldiers are subject to recall from army posts to the farms.

Reports from the West and South of France earlier this month showed that farm work was proceeding up to 100 per cent of peace-time efficiency, but in regions of normally intensive agriculture, the average was only about 50 per cent.

London 'Hackie' tries To Square the Circle

By Parmelee Driver

JOE BOWERS, a London cab driver, sits in his cab trying to figure out how to get that \$17 he must have by tomorrow night to meet the rent. It's "get it up" within the next 48 hours or out on the street with the furniture. The corner he's parked on is dead today. Usually throwing a lot of work just because things are desperate now, not a job in almost an hour.

It begins to drizzle. The door opens. "The Ritz, please." Over to the Piccadilly section. Joe drops the fare. It's raining heavily now. Half way down the block another hall. What a break, this rain. Joe pictures the smile on his wife's face as he hands her half of the rent money. He should be able to make that much in this weather. On his way over to the department store that the passenger wanted to go to, the motor begins to splutter. Joe shifts into second and steps on the gas as she coughs and spits. It's no use. He's out of gas. A pound booked and his ration of gas is gone. The fare gets out, pays him off and runs for cover as Joe sits and disgustedly waits to be pushed back to the garage.

What will he do if it rains tomorrow while his furniture is out on the street? All around him people are calling for cabs. Twice his door is opened. It hurt to have to turn down those jobs. Hell, how could a guy catch up on his rent with gas rations for cabs limited to a gallon and a half per shift. Three gallons a day per cab. If he couldn't make it in the rain, when could he make it? Joe was beginning to feel desperate. The more he thought about it, the blacker the picture looked. Down the street he could see the tow wagon plodding through the rain.

Like every other section of the working class in England, the cab driver has been taking a real shelling since the war has been going on. Perhaps they have been even a little harder hit. Gas has been rationed to three gallons a cab per day, which means 1½ gallons per shift. Ask a New York cab driver what a man can book (the total amount on the clock) on a gallon of gas. Pretzels. This is only one of the ways in which the cost of the war is coming out of the hides of the men.

Can you picture driving at night during the blackout? Accident rates have gone up 25 per cent according to information received from London. The strain on the drivers has been such that many old timers have practically been forced to give up driving or else work about two nights a week. The boys are getting it in the neck in all directions, while Mr. Million-bucks is pulling in the gravy with both hands over there these days. Sure the high hats are feeling good. The government is spending millions, hundreds of millions in fact, on munitions. Prices are going up, profits are fine.

But the hackie has had to pay three shillings on the pound more to keep the family. (This amounts

to more than a 10 per cent rise in the cost of living). And the price rises have just begun!

Jobs are scarcer now. Very few additional openings have been made in the war plants. Most of the additional orders are gotten out through speeding up those men already working.

As a result of the rationing of gas there is now a semi-unemployment of cab drivers.

And why are the boys taking such a beating? All because the clique of connivers in power, Chamberlain and Company, want the workmen to pay for their war.

Who was it that built up Hitler's armaments? Chamberlain. Who was it that encouraged Hitler to take over Austria? Chamberlain. Who was it that sat by twiddling his thumbs while Czechoslovakia was demolished? Chamberlain. And who was it that hung on to his coat tails while Chamberlain was helping Hitler in this way? Dalandier.

The London cab drivers are taking it on the chin going and coming. As if gas rationing and the blackout did not make things bad enough, many steady men are being knocked off the job to make room for drivers brought in from the A.R.P. (This is the Air Raid Protection). These A.R.P. men were placed on the jobs originally by the politicians. Now with A.R.P. cutting down on jobs, they are being placed on as taxi operators at the expense of the regular hackmen. There is a lot of resentment around this in the garages. The men talk about it on the hack lines, or as they say, "on the rinks."

It is plain that the cab drivers are against the war. They knew before and now see more clearly that all they get out of it is the dirty end. All illusions they might have had about increased money have certainly been wiped out.

We New York hackmen can learn a few lessons from the experiences of the boys in London. The Roosevelt Administration is slowly trying to sell us a bill of goods. Trying to wangle us into the war, trying to make us an ally of the conquering Chamberlain clique. As one Irishman put it, "Why that crumb Chamberlain wouldn't even help himself. He always tries to get someone else to do his fighting for him."

Next week's article will go further into detail on just how the present drive towards war by the Administration in Washington has hit New York's taxi drivers. In meantime more hackies are saying, "We were suckers in the last war, but this time The Yanks Are Not Coming."

Hollywood Thrusts 'Uncle Tom' Roles on Gifted Negro Actors

All-Negro Studios Reveal Reservoirs Of Acting Talent

This is the seventh and concluding article in the series on "The Negro and Hollywood."

By David Platt

For forty years the Negro people have been slandered in vicious films like "Birth of a Nation" and "Gone With the Wind" and it is time that something were done about it.

There are many things progressives—Negro and white—can do. First, there is the immediate job of furthering the fight against "GWTW." Resolutions are not enough. As in the heroic battle against "Birth of a Nation," the stars have to be picketed and the public educated in the history and significance of the struggle for Negro rights. The National Negro Congress will convene shortly. Surely, such a slanderous film as "Gone With the Wind" merits the attention of this great body. The National Negro Congress presents a superb opportunity for laying the ground work for an unprecedented campaign against screen misrepresentations of the Negro.

Support To All-Negro Studios

Secondly, we can give more support to the all-Negro movie studios. This is very important. There are several Negro studios in America, "Million Dollar Productions, Inc.," "George Randolph Productions, Inc.," "Supreme Pictures," "Argus Pictures," "International Roadshows Inc." and their potentialities are vast. These studios receive thousands of letters every week from Negroes urging them to make more and better films. They give employment to thousands of Negro actors. Most of the scenarios are by Negro writers. The producers aim to counter-act the Hollywood's insulting portrayals of Negroes as Uncle Toms, Mamies, clowns and dolts by showing Negroes as singing cowboys, lawyers, doctors, violinists, teachers, singers, mothers and fathers of families. Many of these films are inadequately produced. Sometimes they are put together in less than a week. Costs are high and speed is essential. Very often there are difficulties in both story and the acting. But notwithstanding these defects the all-Negro films have something to offer Negro audiences—something no Hollywood-made movie can give them and that is the feeling that they are seeing human beings on the screen instead of the usual chauvinist caricatures of the race. Last year there were six all-Negro features and two shorts but 35 features have already been scheduled for 1940 including Clarence Muse's "Son of Thunder" and the answer to "Gone With the Wind" and "Hill City" based on the Negro Boytown, "Hill City" is Pittsburgh. A very appropriate film considering that Spencer Tracy will shortly appear as "Father Flanagan" in a sequel to MGM's "Boys-Town."

The Work of Clarence Muse

Oscar Micheaux was among the first to produce all-Negro films during the silent era. Clarence Brooks who played the Haitian doctor in "Arrowhead" directed a number of these films. Can anyone imagine a Negro getting a chance to direct a film for Columbia or Paramount under the present set-up? Brooks also produced and starred in the first all-Negro talking picture "Georgia Rose." Clarence Muse has been a leader for years in the fight for better all-Negro films. In "Broken Strings," an all-Negro film, Muse has the role of a concert violinist who becomes paralyzed in an accident and as a teacher passes on his knowledge to a young student. Hollywood would never allow Muse to play such a role in a film. Men like George Randolph, Bert Goldberg, Ralph Cooper and Spencer Williams are turning out films that are attracting more attention every day. Some of the best all-Negro films are coming from "Million Dollar Productions" on the coast. Since 1937 when the studio was founded, this company has put out eight films. Eight more are scheduled for 1940. Let's examine a few of them.

"Bronze Buckaroo" was a musical Western film featuring Herbert Jeffrey, a Negro singing cowboy. Fancy Republic Pictures or Monogram or any of the white studios showing a Negro cowboy, let alone a singing one. Jeffrey also appeared in "Two Gun Man From Harlem" and "Harlem Rides the Range" both Westerns. Dudley Glass, the movie critic of the "Atlanta Georgian" in reviewing the latter film remarked: "We thought an all-Negro picture would be funny but it wasn't funny except for the one comedy character, a Negro afraid of ghosts. They played their parts straight and in earnest—and not so badly. It just occurs to us that we don't recall any Negro dialect such as we learned from



One of the best of the recent all-Negro produced and acted films was "Reform School" featuring Louise Beavers as a kindly member of a parole board. Here she is shown telling the boys in the school about her plans for installing an honor system. "Reform School" was produced by "Million Dollar Productions Co."

the burnt-cork minstrel stage. Except that of the co-edian who laid it on with a trowel, these actors talked pretty much like other folk."

'Reform School' Played by Negroes

"Reform School" was one of the best of the recent all-Negro films. It featured Louise Beavers in the role of Mother Barton, a kindly member of a parole board who inducted for youth delinquents and institutes an honor system in the school, substituting athletics, music, recreation and kindness for brutality. "The Duke Is Tops" starred Ralph Cooper, the Negro actor who taught Shirley Temple how to dance in "Poor Little Rich Girl." At Universal or Columbia, Ralph Cooper would be typed as a Pullman porter or a lavatory attendant. In this all-Negro production he had the role of an enterprising man who rises from poverty to the heights. Despite obvious defects these all-Negro films express the deep desire of the Negro people to improve their position in life. In "Life Goes On" Louise Beavers played the mother of a family. One of her sons becomes a successful lawyer. Does anyone ever recall seeing a Hollywood film in which a Negro lawyer is starred? In "One Dark Night" a poor Negro discovers

he is a Negro gangster and even up old scores. "Jungle Justice" was recommended by its producers because "Uncle Tom plays no part in the film." "Split of Youth" featured Joe Louis and was very popular with Negro audiences. The Negro newsmen are good. One recent reel showed flashes of Henry Armstrong; three Negro AAU stars representing the U. S. abroad; Smokey Joe Williams, one of the oldest and best pitchers in Negro baseball and Josh Gibson the Negro mous catcher and there was no Lebr to introduce them.

The all-Negro gangster films are very bad. They try to duplicate Hollywood and succeed only in being ludicrous and frequently insulting. "Straight to Heaven" with Nina Mae McKinney was the story of a Negro racketeer syndicate who distributed rotten canned food to Harlem Negroes. It contained a false and unrepresentative situation and many Negroes objected to it. "Bargain with Bullets" was no better. The publicity for this film asked the theatres to play up the fingerprinting in the lobby. A Harlem precinct police station formed the background of the film and theatres were urged to "take fingerprints of your patrons on facsimiles of cards furnished by your police department." Negroes

are asking for an end of the gangster cycle.

Discrimination Against Negro Films

All-Negro films are shown in approximately 450 all-Negro theatres. Compare this with the 17,000 theatres available for exhibition of the white product. Here in New York the Negro producers have a special problem. Many of the all-Negro theatres in Harlem are controlled by Frank Schiffman. His theatres are patronized by Negroes and his fortune was built up by Negroes and yet this man has the gall to close his doors to all-Negro films. Schiffman claims that Negroes are not interested in seeing their race on the screen and prefer Hollywood films which is a lie and George Randolph, the Negro producer called it in a recent talk with newspapermen: "It is bad enough for certain houses to practice discrimination against our race. In cities below the Mason-Dixon line but to have Negro films Jim-crowed in a Negro neighborhood is the last straw. Negro funds support Schiffman and if we are not allowed to show Negro movies to Negro people who can we show them to?"

Negro and white progressives can help solve some of the problems of all-Negro production and distribution by encouraging the all-Negro film producers to make more powerful films and by demanding that white theatres open their doors to these films. One stirring film—perhaps it will be Muse's "Son of Thunder" will arouse the nation and win a tremendous audience of Negro and white for future all-Negro productions and there is a large body of progressive literature on the Negro to draw on. In recent years the WPA Federal Theatre and the New Theatre League have produced many honest plays on the Negro that could serve as a basis for films: "John Henry" by F. Wells, "Black Empire" by C. A. Clarke, "Turpentine" by Peter Norrell, "Battle Hymn of the Republic" by Michael Gold and Michael Blankfort, "Sweet Land" by Conrad Selzer, "Angelo Herndon Jones" by Langston Hughes, "A Million Black and White" by Irene Farrow, "Bivouac" by Paul Peters, "Protest" by Thomas Richardson, "They Shall Not Die" by John Wexley, "Scottsboro Limited" by Langston Hughes, "Stevenson" by Paul Peters and George Sklar, "A Mighty Wind a Blowin'" by Alice Warner, "Never No More" by James Knox Millen, "Bloodstream" by Frederick Schick, "In Abraham's Bosom" by Paul Green. These splendid plays are a considerable advance over the tradition of Don Boucault's "Octoroon," Eugene O'Neill's "Emperor Jones" and "All God's Chillun Got Wings," Dubose Heyward's "Porgy," Marc Connelly's "Green Pastures" and Julia Peterkin's "Scarlet Sister Mary," and can be made into stirring films.

Equal Rights In Hollywood!

Finally Negro and white progressives can demand that Hollywood give Negro actors more employment and better roles in progressive films rather than the parts they get in triple like "Gone With the Wind." Negro actors and actresses can help by rejecting roles in which they are required to play "handkerchief heads," "uncle toms," "clowns" and "savages." The Negro press can help by improving the quality of its film criticism. Publicity blurbs and gossip are no substitute for analysis. We can fight for more films like "Grapes of Wrath" and "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" which are the best refutations of the lies in pernicious films like "GWTW" "Prisoner of Shark Island" and "So Red the Rose." The American Negro has been traduced on the screen long enough. It is time to call a halt. Forward the unity of Negro and white moviegoers whose collective actions will bring forth accurate and powerful representations of Negro life on the screen!

Razzberry Awaits Dies In Filmland, Meeting Shows

HOLLYWOOD (FP).—Presided over by Donald Ogden Stewart, more than 2,500 people gathered in Los Angeles' Philharmonic Auditorium to hear Hollywood's reply to Martin Dies. The mass meeting, under the auspices of the League for Democratic Action, was sponsored by 44 organizations, representing more than 85,000

of radical thought in Hollywood, Los Angeles, or elsewhere. He observed, however, that radical students in his classes have always been the most intelligent ones. Under our constitution it is their right to hold the beliefs that they choose, he added.

The meeting was climaxed by a skit written by Donald Ogden Stewart and played by Stewart, Dorothy Parker and David Kerwin. The skit included quotes of the climax speeches from such films as "Fury" (the anti-lunching speech), "Blackboard," "Juarez," "Grapes of Wrath" and "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." Upon hearing Lincoln's words, "This country and its institutions belong to the people who inhabit it," Dies is portrayed as determined to send the man who wrote that back where he came from.

Davis did not deny the existence

FRENCH FILM STILL POPULAR



Scene from "Harvest," famous French film. After an extended stay up town the picture has moved down to the Fifth Avenue Playhouse.

Roosevelt's Guilt in Second World War

ROOSEVELT HEADS FOR WAR, a pamphlet by William Z. Foster. Workers Library Publishers, New York. 1940. 16 pages. 1 cent.

By Oakley Johnson

Roosevelt bears "a heavy guilt" for the launching of the Second Imperialist War, declares William Z. Foster, and he is trying to extend the war and at the same time drag the United States into it. Such is the contention of Foster's new pamphlet, "Roosevelt Heads for War," newest of the current series of anti-war pamphlets written by Communist leaders. The pamphlet has a special importance because of the direct, smashing attack on Roosevelt since his surrender of the New Deal, and is thus the first big gun in the 1940 election campaign, which was started last week by the appointment of the Communist Campaign Committee.

In other words, this pamphlet, one of the most important Party pronouncements since the start of the war, indicates that the Communist Party intends to make the demand for peace a primary plank in its campaign program for the Presidential elections.

Foster makes out a powerful case against Roosevelt as one of the chief instigators of the war. The war grew out of the greedy policies of world imperialism which were carried on in opposition to the Soviet Union's peace policy, and in the race language of Foster's argument, Roosevelt "never gave two cents worth of real support" to the Soviet effort to build up a great peace front against the war forces. This is a heavy count against Roosevelt, for unquestionably his deliberate failure in this respect provided the dark soil for the monstrous growth of war.

Then came the decisive struggle between democracy and fascism in Spain, which was at the time a decisive struggle against the gathering war forces. The fact that—due to the Roosevelt arms embargo against Spain, and his refusal to assist Spain's democratic struggle—the fascist Franco won an outright victory, was the final event, Foster says, that "placed Europe right on the path to the present war." Roosevelt, therefore, "must bear a heavy share of the blame for the launching of the war that now curses Europe."

Provocative Attitude Toward Soviet Union

The second charge that Foster makes against Roosevelt, that he is leading the United States rapidly into this war which he helped launch, is shown by Roosevelt's recent policies. It is shown first of all by his lightning change of attitude toward the embargo, which he quickly ended as soon as the imperialist governments wished to buy arms, and by his anti-New Deal budget, which nullified social security in favor of an armaments program.

But even more, the new war aims of Roosevelt are revealed in his provocative attitude in recent months toward the Soviet Union. Roosevelt's totally uncalculated "protest" notes to the Soviet Union in the early weeks of October were the direct instigation for the White Guard Finnish conflict with the Soviet Union. Even before this, as Foster shows, Roosevelt "deliberately picked quarrels with the Soviet Union" over the City of Flint business, in which, as seems perfectly clear now, the Soviet Union acted with perfect fairness and propriety.

It is these same war purposes which make as clear as daylight the Roosevelt Administration's attack against the Bill of Rights, for the workers and farmers have no interest in Big Business war against Soviet Russia, and, as Foster says, "the only way they will participate in such a war is under compulsion."

In the same way, Foster makes clear why Roosevelt attacks the Communist Party, why the arrests and jailings of Browder and other Party leaders have so suddenly become a government policy in recent months. He warns the people of the United States that this attack is simply the first big blow against the rights and liberties of all labor.

Foster warns the country against a still more sinister war plot which the Administration has "up its sleeve"—the "M-Plan," which is really the first big step in the United States. It is a scheme to draft labor, to suspend pro-labor laws, to hamstring the unions and peace societies.

Roosevelt's call for "national unity" is for a spurious kind of unity. Foster shows an "unholy alliance" between the one-time New Deal and Wall Street reaction. Foster shows how the warmongers can be defeated by "fighting against each and every step" that they and the government take toward war.

THE STAGE

A GROUP THEATRE PRODUCTION
NIGHT MUSIC
A New Play by CLIFFORD ODETS
Incidental music by Basil Balter
Elia Kazan-Jane Wyatt-Morris Carmichael
Directed by HAROLD CLURMAN
BROADHURST Thea. W. 44 St. Cl. C-6000
Eves. 8:30. Sats. 8:00. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
"Definitely worth seeing...a constant source of high amusement."—Daily Worker
THE MALE ANIMAL
By James Thurber and Elliott Nugent
With ELLIOTT NUGENT
CORT Thea., W. 45 St. BR. 9-0045, Eves. 8:30
Matinee Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

The Baker's Wife Is Fine French Film

THE BAKER'S WIFE, a Marcel Pagnol production, featuring Raimu, English title by John Erskine. At the World Theatre, 49th St. and Broadway.
Marcel Pagnol's "The Baker's Wife" like "Harvest" is based on a novel by Jean Giono. It is a worthy successor to "Harvest" and a most fascinating comedy on a broad-and-adultery theme. Raimu, one of the screen's great actors, is superb as the baker. Pagnol calls him the greatest actor in the world. His variegated and poised performance in "The Baker's Wife" certainly puts him in a class with the greats. Ginette Leclerc whose face is not familiar in this country but ought to be seen more often is the baker's wife. The baker draws inspiration from her loveliness and every loaf is a work of art. Raimu is a new man in the town and the people are so satisfied that there will be no cigar-buts or nail-files in the loaf they slice at the table—a frequent experience they had with the previous baker. From the very first scene Raimu gives us a real baker, an honest working man for whom we cannot but have the deepest respect, the pride of the community.

One morning not long after their arrival in town, Ginette leaves Raimu snoring in the bread trough near the oven and goes off with a handsome shepherd, a typical Giono character: spiritual in form, animal in content, as far removed from Raimu as a fox from a lion. The broken-hearted baker, being a simple man, full of all the kindly virtues, cannot believe and nobody can convince him that his wife got up in the middle of the night, met the shepherd behind a church where he had Sepho his master's horse ready and went off with him. Confronted with the evidence of a missing shepherd, a horse and a girl at the same time, he insists it is a "coincidence." She must have gone to her mother's. On horseback? "his friends ask as they shake their heads sadly."

The town's eaters suffer because Raimu refuses to knead enough dough for a pretzel until his frau returns. "Bring back my wife and I will make you bread the like of which you have never before seen. I will make bread so good that people will not say 'I have eaten cheese' on bread but bread on cheese." I shall give five pounds of bread every day to the poor and in every loaf I make for you there will be part of my friendship and of my gratitude."

While Raimu tries to drown his sorrows in Pernod (the scene in front of the cafe is true magnificent—the work of a very great actor) the town organizes a posse to bring back the misbehaving wife and end the town's hunger for the staff of life.

"The Baker's Wife" is a splendid film and you will enjoy every minute of it.—D. P.

MOTION PICTURE

The GRAPES OF WRATH
By John Steinbeck. Doors open 9:30 a.m.
UNITED RIVOLI THEATRE, 100 W. 4th St.
Admission: 10c, 20c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, 1.00

RAIMU in 'The Baker's Wife'
English Title by John Erskine. World Theatre, 49th St. and Broadway.
Admission: 10c, 20c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, 1.00

HARVEST
FIRST PRIZE
BEST FILM
1939
5th Avenue Playhouse
(N.Y. Film Critics Circle Award)
Admission: 10c, 20c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, 1.00

***NEWS—LAST 5 DAYS
MOISHE OYSTER
"OVERTURE TO GLORY"
CAMEO 42 St. East of W 42nd St. to 2 p.m. Wednesdays

New Jersey Symphony With Mahler Conducting--WOR

Special Concert by New Jersey Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Mahler conducting, over WOR at 2:00 this afternoon... John Garfield in "The Small Miracle" on Star Theatre over WABC at 9:00 tonight.

SHORTWAVE BAND
Radio Center, Moscow, 7:00 P.M., 6:00, 8:00, 12:00, 12:50 M.
BROADCAST BAND SYMPHONY PROGRAMS
MORNING
8:30-WJZ-U. P. News
8:45-WABC-Women's Page of the Air
9:00-WNYC-Newspaper
9:00-WNYC-Masterwork Hour
9:15-WJZ-Condensed News
9:15-WJZ-Woman of Tomorrow
9:30-WNYC-News About Women
9:30-WNYC-American School of the Air, New Horizons
9:30-WJZ-Breakfast Club
9:30-WOR-News of the Week
9:45-WNYC-U. P. News
10:00-WNYC-"Your Child"
10:00-WNYC-News
10:15-WNYC-School for Listeners
10:30-WNYC-Poly the Shopper
11:00-WNYC-News: Latest Food Prices
11:00-WNYC-Program for Women
11:00-WNYC-Short Short Stories
11:15-WNYC-School for Listeners
11:45-WNYC-"Your Child's Health"
AFTERNOON
12:00-WNYC-U. P. News
12:00-WNYC-Midday Symphony
12:15-WJZ-David Lowe, News of Stage and Screen
12:25-WJZ-U. P. News
12:30-WNYC-Trans-Radio News
12:30-WNYC-Inquisitive New Yorker
12:30-WNYC-National Eye-Home Hour
12:45-WJZ-Condensed News
1:00-WNYC-Consumers' Quiz Club
1:00-WNYC-Mixing Persons Alarms
1:05-WNYC-"This is Democracy,"
Queens College Radio Course
1:30-WJZ-Streamline Machine of the Air, Alvin Kitchell, Editor
1:45-WNYC-News
2:00-WNYC-School for Listeners
2:05-WJZ-Music for Young People, with Miss Mary Van Doren
2:05-WNYC-New Jersey Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Mahler, Conducting
2:05-WNYC-News
2:30-WNYC-Laurie Ross, Song Recital
2:45-WNYC-Opera Matinee
2:45-WNYC-Quiz Bee
3:00-WNYC-News
3:00-WNYC-Readers Almanac from WOR—The "Superman"
3:30-WNYC-Education Forum
3:30-WNYC-Little Red School House
3:45-WNYC-News
4:00-WNYC-Jubilant Ill-Lite of Musical Art, Richard Ruccia
4:00-WNYC-Trans-Radio News
4:15-WNYC-Music of the Moment
4:30-WNYC-Educational Milestones
4:30-WNYC-Hour of Symphonic Music
4:45-WNYC-School for Listeners
5:00-WNYC-News
5:15-WNYC-Concert, Orchestra
5:15-WNYC-Musical Stories
5:15-WNYC-Taylor, News of Screen
5:30-WNYC-Young People's Program in Conjunction with New York

PERSONAL--BUT NOT PRIVATE

By DAVE FARRELL

Dave Tells Why the Cards WON'T Win the Flag

LOS ANGELES.—I think I'll start by doing a little hedging. I said I was going to do a piece proving conclusively that the St. Louis Cardinals won't win the pennant. I'm not going to condemn them to the trash-spot until the spring training box-scores appear in my morning papers. Last year I didn't stick my neck out until I had personally inspected some of the clubs and had studied statistics on the others. As a result my shots were fairly well called. I said pitching would ruin the Cubs and that they wouldn't finish in any of the three top spots. They wound up fourth.

But I will speak up on what was in back of the skull which prompted my blurt of the other day. And as usual St. Louis' problem is the infield. Since Frankie Frisch had to hang up the spikes, the Cards have had infield trouble, particularly around the keystone. And from what I can see in the National League Green Book—furnished by Lester Rodney—there is no solution this season. But let's get going around the diamond and take a look.

At first base the Cards have been dealt well. For a number of years they had Ripper Collins and when he began to slip, along came Johnny Mize. Johnny is good for another five years or more. He hits with the best in the business—especially with men on—as his 108 R.B.I. mark shows, and is a pretty good fielder. He's no Dahlgren or Ebbie Fletcher, but he'll do.

Second base is a real problem. Stu Martin four years ago looked like the greatest prospect to come up in a long time. But a little success went to his head and sports writers began referring to him as "Stew." Then he ran into a flock of illness. When he recovered enough regularly—something was gone. He hadn't the bounce he'd had a couple or three years back. To top it off, his hitting fell away and last year he only hit for 268 in 129 games. On top of that he only drove in 38 runs. One run in four games are the wrong statistics, even for an infielder. But although he is still a nimble cat at second would like nicely to have a kid like Pete Cosecar at hand. (Note to Lester—Do they call him "Little Inky" back there?) Martin's only competition is Maurice Sturdy up from the Rochester farm, where he hit well enough. But the International is not the National League and whether he is a big leaguer is an upper case IF.

At shortstop there is a real scramble. Jimmy Brown had a pretty good year last season hitting just a couple of points under 300. He was a greatly improved ball player. But he will be 30 years old by the time the season gets under way. He and Stu Martin are not the kind of a combination that can land a team on top. And remember no team is any better than its second base combo. Fighting him for the job are: (1) Lynn Lary—a venerable fellow who should be managing a class-B team because he's completely finished as far as the big show is concerned; (2) Ed Lake who hit no better than 261 in 160 games in the Texas League and therefore is coming to the camp for the ride and the meal; (3) Martin Marion who evidently needs another season of A.A. ball since he only shows an average of .272 for a season's play; (4) Lynn Myers who in 74 games only hit .239 and drove in ten runs; (5) Joe Oregno who a year ago looked like the hottest prospect this side of the depot stage, but who had not too much of a year with Sacramento. I'm afraid Joe just ain't got it—although I like him personally. He's a good trade unionist, working the Frisco cable cars in off-seasons and keeps the book paid up.

Out of all the ball players I have mentioned I don't see a Gordon-Crossett combination. But for that matter there is there another? Nope. I can't see a pennant with what St. Louis has to offer. Besides which I've never been sold on Don Gutteridge as the 3rd sacker either. I've always felt that Art Garibaldi of their Sacramento farm was a better ball player. But Branch Rickey never listens to me. And neither does Ray Blades. Nor for that matter does Mike Gonzales. If the truth must be told—nobody does—except my daughter Nora. But I'm afraid in another year when she understands what I'm saying—that'll be that.

I'm not going to devote too much space to the rest of the club. When it comes to pitching, the Cards are there. Mort Cooper whom I tipped you to last year had a nice record of 12-6. Bob Bowman with 13-5 looked even better. Iron Man Curt Davis was a 22 game winner. "Fibber" McGee had a great year with 12.5. Clyde Shoun apparently has learned control and as such will do well this year. Lon Warnecke with 13-7 and Lefty Weiland round out the regulars. A lot of help should be coming from Tom Sunkel who was the terror of the Southern League a year before last and who wound up with 4-4 in his first year as a Card. Red Barrett (not my pal) up from the Texas League with a .550 average and a couple of other rookies I don't know well. As far as pitching is concerned, the Cardinals are there.

And so are they in re catching. Mickey Owen, not yet 23, should finally blossom as a great star. And with that great swatman Don Padgett with a .390 average they make the best catching combination in the National League.

As far as outfielders is concerned, Blades has Terry Moore, Joe Medwick and Enos Slaughter, three swell gardeners. In reserve he has the quondam Wild Horse of the Osage, Pepper Martin (who will be 36 next Friday), Lynn King who can't hit and Buster Adams. This kid has class. He is as fast as anything I have seen, a good fielder and can hit. He may be the number one spare.

But frankly I can't see the club winning the pennant, no matter how hard I try. I'm going to do a lot of studying, before I call the National League winner.

Over the week-end we're going visiting. David, Mama and I are going to see the Athletics camp. So watch for my next story from Connie Mack's training camp at Anaheim.

Lincoln Gets Last Crack at Title

The game of games is here. What game? The Lincoln-Madison tilt. It is to be played, at the Black and Golds' Court today at 3 P.M. for the purpose of deciding whether or not Lincoln will still be in the running for the Brooklyn Division 2 title. It is the last game of the season and both teams will be in there to win.

At the present writing, the standings of the two teams are as follows: Madison—Won 6 and Lost 1; Lincoln—Won 5 and Lost 2. Therefore if Lincoln beats the tall boys from Madison, the two teams will be tied.

Both teams should be keyed up for this one. The reasons are obvious. If Lincoln wins, they get an outside chance at the title. Even if they don't get the title, revenge would certainly be sweet. In case you do not recall, Madison handed Lincoln a 45-20 shellacking in their previous encounter, and the lads from Coney Island are not likely to forget it.

A win for the Kingshighway boys would assure them of the Brooklyn Division Two Title and a chance at Jefferson.

With these objectives in mind, the fur (that is the basketball fur) is bound to fly. The game should be a thriller, and a capacity crowd is expected. A good time should be had by all.—PEARL UBERMAN.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

Tonight
RICHARD B. MOORE, nationally prominent lecturer speaks on "Lives and Works of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass." Discussion. Admission free. Tom Money Box, 112, 100 Second Ave., S.E. corner 6th St. 8:30 P.M.

Coring
"BEAN O'CASEY'S PLAY" "June and the Paycock." Friday evening, March 1, 10:30 P.M. 47th St. W. of Broadway. Hungarian Democratic Federation Benefit. Tickets at Workers Bookshop, 80 E. 12th St.

GIANT SKATING RINK—DAY AND NIGHT
CAMP BEACON
BEACON, NEW YORK
Hotel Accommodations \$17 per week — \$3 per day
BUS SCHEDULE: Cars leave from 2700 Bronx Park East (Allerton Ave. Station) White Plains train weekdays at 10:30 A.M. Fri. 10:30 A.M. and 7 P.M. Sat. 10:30 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. Transportation phone OL 5-1225.

SPORTS

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1940

106 Rookies Out for A.L. Jobs

Red Sox Lead with 17, Including Young Mr. DiMaggio

(By United Press)
A group of 106 newcomers, most of them fresh out of the minors and some who have had a previous trial, come up this spring for their chance of regular American League jobs.

A quick tally of the new entries, with some who have a good chance for success, follows:

RED SOX—17, 11 pitchers, two infielders, three outfielders, one catcher.

Outfielder Dominic DiMaggio, youngest brother of Yankee Joe. Led coast with 164 runs and 356 total bases, third with 239 hits, 49 doubles, 18 triples.

Pitchers Herb Hash and Ralph Waite. Hash won 22, lost six for Minneapolis. Declared second most valuable in American Association. Waite won 18, lost five at Scranton.

SENATORS—18, eight pitchers, five infielders, two outfielders, one catcher.

Pitcher Sid Hudson. Six feet four. Won 24 lost four, finished every game he started last year. Walked 63 in 250 innings.

Infielder Ed Leip. Stole 18 bases, batted .322. Scored 121 runs, hit 17 triples.

Infielder Jim Pofahl. Batted .302 in A.A. Second with 122 runs, fourth with 176 hits, and fifth in total bases.

INDIANS—15, seven pitchers, four infielders, three outfielders, one catcher.

Outfielder Del Jones. 22 years old. Hit .363 for Cedar Rapids.

Outfielder Paul O'Dea. Hit .346 for Springfield in 122 games. Second in league with 163 hits. Not yet 20.

Pitcher Al Smith. Former Giant. Won 16 lost two at Buffalo. Great control. Passed only 49 batters in 160 innings.

WHITE SOX—13, six pitchers, five infielders, one outfielder, one catcher.

Pitcher Val Eaves. Won 21 at Shreveport.

Catcher Tom Turner. Hit .312 in 137 games at Houston.

Pitcher Ed Weiland. Won 18, lost nine in East Texas League.

BROWNS—13, four pitchers, four outfielders, three infielders, two catchers.

Outfielder Pete Kraus. Hit .346 at Youngstown.

Outfielder Glenn McQuillen. Led Eastern League with 174 hits, second with 98 runs, third with 11 triples and 19 homers. Batted .329.

Infielder Alan Strange. Made 224 hits, scored 108 runs at Seattle.

ATHLETICS—12, six pitchers, four infielders, one catcher, one outfielder.

Pitchers John Babich, Herman Besse and Ed Heusser. Babich won 17, lost six, fanned 117 at Kansas City. Besse, target of Giants, won 17, lost 11. Led Southern League with earned run average 2.38. Heusser won 19 lost 7 last year. Walked 52 in 217 innings.

TIGERS—11, six pitchers, two outfielders, one catcher, one infielder.

Pitchers Ed Seals and Clay Smith. Seals won 21 lost 14, struck out 132, walked 62 at Sacramento. Smith won 13 at Buffalo with "Slider."

YANKEES—9, five pitchers, two outfielders, two infielders.

Pitcher Marvin Brewer. Won 17, lost six at Kansas City.

Infielder John Sturm. Only candidate for first base. Southpaw. Fast.

Tigers Got Trouble
LAKELAND, Fla., Feb. 27 (UP).—Pitcher Lynn Nelson was expected to report to the Detroit Tigers' spring training camp here today but another pitcher, Buck Newsom, had not contacted the club. Sophomore pitcher Fred Hutchinson was in the Tigers' first full workout yesterday.

THE GUY WHO CAME OUT OF NOWHERE



Along Fistic Row

Contributor Newman OK's and Comments on Stan's Blast of Davis-Armstrong Match

Dear Rodney:

Stan Kurman's comments on the proposed Davis-Armstrong disaster in today's "Daily" are right as rain. Featuring the economic motive of the bout against the Negro welterweight boss. It would be a smart move on the part of Bummy's pals to take Kurman's advice that Davis wait at least a year before he fights Armstrong. Mike Kaplan, Maxie Berger, Milt Aron, Sammy Luftspring, Cal Cagni—these are the boys to test Al, not Armstrong.

Towards the end of his heretofore correct analysis Kurman observes "Al can't be blamed for wanting the fight. Any young fighter would." If this is true my concern with Bummy becoming punch drunk is cock-eyed. The kid is punch drunk already. At this point I would like to relate a little conversation I had with the top notch lightweight weight Wesley Ramey who fought a prelude the night I covered the Armstrong-Venturi fight at The Garden.

Ramey ducked back to a seat alongside of mine after his bout. He arrived in time to see Henry start chasing Ventura all over the ring. I asked Wesley "If he would like to step in with Armstrong and how would he fight him if he got the match?" "The Michigan lightweight thought a moment and very quietly answered 'I'd like to fight Henry because I would be a big money shot for me; but as to how to fight him once I got in there you got me pal.' This answer sums up in my opinion the unenthusiastic feeling any fighter has for an Armstrong bout. Ramey by the way is a vet who never made money and his desire for a share of a big Armstrong purse is understandable. Davis is a kid who already is in the dough. His alleged desire to fight Henry smells too much from the publicity offices of the Twentieth Century Sporting Club.

ABE NEWMAN

Title Tonight

The championship of the Retail Employees League of the Trade Union A. A. will be decided tonight when the Bloomdale and Drug Clerk quintets tangle at the Labor Sports Center.

Line Up, Numbers For Tonight's Games

FIRST GAME—8:15 P.M.
No.—Pittsburgh Position Pittsburgh—No. 4—Stevens L.F. Stralaski—16 6—Carroll R.F. Milaneski—17 10—Sherry C. Port—7 10—Kaplowitz C. Patsky—30 33—Klimaszewski R.G. Kosbaran—4 4—Fordham Reserve—Reis (10), Lewis (13), White (33), Tochar (30), P. H. (31), Leonard (16), Burns (60), McGillicuddy (73), McDuff (85), O'Brien (88), Cichowski (95).

SECOND GAME
No.—N.Y.U. Position Georgetown—No. 4—Stevens L.F. Stralaski—16 6—Carroll R.F. Milaneski—17 10—Sherry C. Port—7 10—Kaplowitz C. Patsky—30 33—Klimaszewski R.G. Kosbaran—4 4—Fordham Reserve—Reis (10), Lewis (13), White (33), Tochar (30), P. H. (31), Leonard (16), Burns (60), McGillicuddy (73), McDuff (85), O'Brien (88), Cichowski (95).

LATE NEWS FROM THE TRAINING CAMPS

YANKS ♦ DODGERS ♦ GIANTS

ST. PETERSBURGH, Feb. 27.—Lefty Grissom unfurled some of his old speed and Lefty Gomez took him under his wing immediately. Grissom incidentally doesn't think the Reds can repeat. He likes the Cards and Dodgers to fight it out. Not that he's sore at McKechnie. "Why should I be—he kicked me upstairs."

But the pitcher McCarthy is a bit worried about right now is Red Ruffing, who very sharply has sent back two contracts and asked for more. Red has rapped the club for its stinginess with him, its ace over the past three flag winning years.

CLEARWATER, Fla., Feb. 27.—There hasn't been too much attention paid to one of the outfielders down here, but he may easily wind up as the regular right fielder for the season.

He's none other than Gene Moore, last year's flopper. Gene was one of the National League's best two years ago, a wonderful fielder with a great arm and a long distance, run driving in left handed batter. He got tangled up last year in his anxiety to click in Brooklyn and never straightened out.

So far he's nicely belting the ball all over the lot with his old time free swing and his fielding never was anything but superb. So—who knows?

WINTER HAVEN, Fla., Feb. 27.—The first rookie to be talked about at the Giants camp so far is young Mr. Steve Trammack, a pitcher-outfielder—maybe first baseman from the Western Association, where he won 21 games on the mound, eluded some long home runs and was voted the most valuable player in the league.

Terry has been watching him work and while his twirling is promising he likes his hitting and hustle more, so he's fetching a first base mitten out of the locker to have a whirl there.

He likes the outfield best personally, but will play any here. He's fond of the game.

—by del

THE ADVENTURES OF MARMADUKE

WHEN MARMADUKE WAS ACCIDENTALLY BLOWN INTO MANNERHEIM FINLAND HE DECIDED TO GATHER MATERIAL FOR HIS FUTURE LECTURES TO THE SERPENTS' SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY—



GOSH! I WONDER WHY THE BARON GAVE YOU THE OKAY TO GO IN!



NO WONDER! HE LOOKS MORE OF A MONSTER THAN YOU DO!

